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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	SHIVANSH ANASTHI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	110468
Center	HOME	Date	4/08/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   bl e chl i'u g vxzth vkSj fgUnh e Nis gSA
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   lHkh i'u vfuok;Z gSA
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   lkR;d i'uksa@Hkkxksa d vad mld lkeus fn, x, gSA
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जो आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक ugha feysxkA
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना pkfg,A
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर iqfLrdk e [kkyh NksM+s gq, i`"B ;k mld v'k dks Li"V :i ls dkVk tkuk pkfg,A

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. What is the role that opposition plays in a democracy like India? In this context, discuss whether our Parliament can benefit from a shadow cabinet. **(150 words)** 10

भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में विपक्ष क्या भूमिका निभाता है? इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या हमारी संसद छाया मंत्रिमंडल (शैडो कैबिनेट) से लाभान्वित हो सकती है।

The role of opposition is to make govt. accountable within and outside the parliament.

In parliament ← Role of opposition → Outside parliament

(i) participation in debates & discussion of govt. policies, bills, CAG reports.

(ii) make use of zero hour, question hour to discuss issues of urgent imp.

(iii) participate in parl. committees to have deep discussions & concensus.

(iv) provide an alternate if the govt. fall down.

(i) Leader of opp. participates in appointment of various bodies like CBI, Lokpal etc.

(ii) Educate people about the policies & failure of govt.

(iii) Engage with civil society.

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Shadow cabinet is a concept in UK parliament where opposition selects shadow ministry with following purpose:-

(i) shadow min. will focus on the policies of govt. related to his portfolio.

(ii) this trains member of opp. for their future role as ministers.

(iii) more participatory approach in decision making.

However, it may have following demerits:-

↳ reduce functional autonomy of ministers.

↳ issue of appointing shadow cabinet from a divided opposition.

In light of reducing standards of parliamentary debate other reforms like fixing no. of sittings, research support staff for MPs may also be considered.

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2. Where there is a right, there is a remedy. In this context, discuss the nature and significance of writs in India with adequate examples. **(150 words) 10**

जहाँ अधिकार है, वहाँ उपचार भी है। इस संदर्भ में, यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ भारत में रिटों की प्रकृति और महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

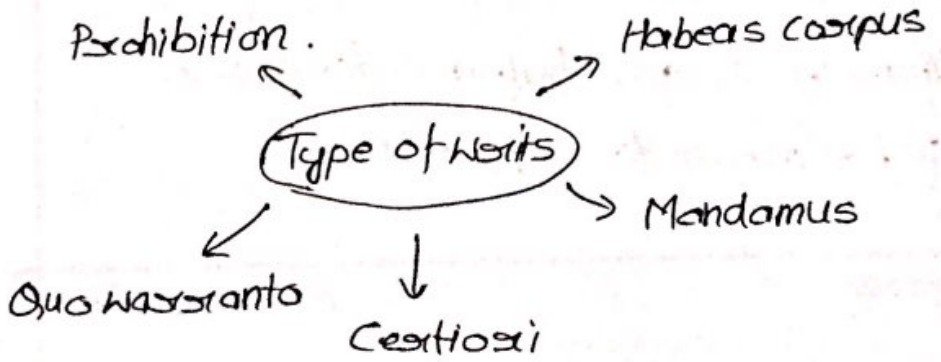
Right without remedy are dead letter as there is no guarantee of enforcement. In this context Dr. Ambedkar called Article 32 as the most important fundamental right in part 3 of constitution.

Art. 32 provides authority to SC & HC (Art. 226) to issue writs.

Art. 32 – SC for enforcement of FR.

Art. 226 – HC for any purpose.

Thus writ jurisdiction of HC is wider than that of SC, but in case of FR both have original jurisdiction.



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Significance of writs.

Habeas Corpus → to make a person appear in front of court. Can be issued against private & public bodies & indivi. Eg:- Hadiya case.

Prohibition → To prohibit an authority of usurping its jurisdiction.

Quo warranto → To question the claim of individual over office he occupies. Eg:- Office of profit cases.

Mandamus → To command a public officiat to fulfill his duty which he has wilfully ignored.

Certiori → To ~~p~~ ~~take~~ transfer a matter in lower courts to itself. Hence it both prohibits & perform positive action.

Thus, writs are bulwark to ensure that SC has power to defend the FRs.

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3. Enumerate the objectives of NITI Aayog. Also, discuss the performance of this body since its inception and suggest measures to make it more effective. **(150 words)** 10

NITI आयोग के उद्देश्यों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी स्थापना के बाद से इस निकाय के प्रदर्शन की चर्चा कीजिए एवं इसे और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के उपाय सुझाइये।

NITI Aayog was formed to replace the erstwhile planning commission to move from planning to policy making.

Objectives :-

1) To foster spirit of competitive federalism

2) To work as policy think tank of the govt.

3) To serve as repository of best practices in governance.

4) To handhold states in area of need as a consultant rather than command & control approach.

5) To come out with 3yr agenda document, 15yr, 25yr vision statements rather than 5yr plans.

6) To research on issues facing the country like energy crisis etc. & provide innovative soln.

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Performance:-

1) Has worked with states & started programs like Aspirational Districts, SATH-education etc.

2) Started ranking states on issues of health, ease of doing business to foster competitive federalism.

3) Came out with 3yr. action agenda.

4) Reports on various issues like - methanol economy, doubling farmers income.

5) organized consultation b/w states & center & worked as TEAM INDIA.

Measures to make it more effective:-

1) Similar bodies at state level for better cooperation in policy making.

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4. In view of the political class's inability to develop and maintain conventions relating to the appropriate use of Article 356, the Supreme Court's decision in the Bommai case provided much needed clarity. Comment. (150 words) 10

अनुच्छेद 356 के उचित उपयोग से संबंधित परिपाटी विकसित करने और उसे बनाए रखने में राजनीतिक वर्ग की अक्षमता को देखते हुए, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा बोम्मई वाद में दिए गए निर्णय ने अत्यावश्यक स्पष्टता प्रदान की है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

While Dr. Ambedkar hoped that Art. 356 will remain a dead letter in constitution, it has been more than 100 times since independence.

Inability of political class:-

1) Art. 356 is used by party at center to settle political scores & for political gains. Eg:- post 1977 election, all congress govt. in states were dismissed.

2) There is no clear criteria on when the use is appropriate. Eg:- it has been applied for issues like change in central govt., law & order issues.

3) Governor as appointed by centre is criticized for being biased in calling assembly

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to check govt. strength at floor of house.
Eg:- Last yr. in TN gov. did not call assembly

Hence, SC has laid down following principles in Bommai case:-

i) Federalism is basic structure of Indian constitution.

Cases where Art. 356 apply	Cases where Art. 356 doesnot apply.
i) after election no party gets majority & no one claims to form govt.	(i) small incidents of law & order violations.
(ii) no-confidence motion is passed in states' L.A.	(ii) governor is convinced that govt. lost the confidence w/o a vote in assembly.
(iii) state govt. is reluctant to control communal violence. (As secularism is basic feature)	(iii) when after gen. elec. party at center changes.

Sarkaria & Punchi commission have also recommended that ~~govt~~ gov. should be a non-political person.

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5. Press freedom and good governance are not mutually exclusive. They support each other while promoting a country's economic and human development. Comment. **(150 words)** **10**

प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता और सुशासन परस्पर अपवर्जी नहीं हैं। देश के आर्थिक और मानव विकास को प्रोत्साहित करते हुए ये एक-दूसरे को समर्थन प्रदान करते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

As per the Press Freedom Index, Indian press freedom has declined in the recent years. Media as 4th pillar of democracy is essential for good governance in following manner :-

1) Messenger of govt policies, actions etc to the citizen.

2) It also works as 'ear of government' by highlighting the problem of citizen.
Eg:- reports of inconvenience during demonetisation.

3) Makes the govt accountable as it provides freedom to criticize govt on its failures.

4) SC has concluded that a free press is sine qua non for the guarantees under Art. 19 (a) (freedom of expression).

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Role in country's socio-economic dev:-

(i) Transparent :- By reporting govt action it ensures they are objective & limits scope of corruption.

(ii) Accountable :- Eg:- reports of scam like 2G, coal etc. made govt. to commit for quick enquiry.

(iii) Responsive :- Provides platform to civil society & pressure groups to engage with govt. Eg:- During Lokpal mov. & after Nirbhaya case new laws were made.

However in the recent time media is also suffering from vices like fakenews, clickbait headlines, propaganda & profit based reporting.

An independent regulator for media can be a progressive step to ensure accountability with independence.

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6. SHGs have succeeded in delivering financial inclusion, but for them to evolve as viable business enterprise requires a different approach. Analyse in the context of the twin goals of rural growth and promotion of women's entrepreneurship. **(150 words)** **10**

SHGs ने वित्तीय समावेशन प्रदान करने में सफलता प्राप्त की है, लेकिन उनके लिए व्यवहार्य व्यापार उद्यम के रूप में विकसित होने के लिए एक भिन्न दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है। ग्रामीण विकास और महिला उद्यमिता के संवर्द्धन के जुड़वाँ लक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

SHGs are a group of individuals in rural area who pool in their individual resources for collective benefit of the group. It is based on 'one for all & all for one' approach & leverages social capital in rural areas especially among women.

Role in financial inclusion

(i) SHG-bank linkage program by NABARD has become the biggest micro-finance program in Asia with more than a crore beneficiaries acc. to NITI Aayog.

(ii) SHG → increases the amount of collateral.
↳ helps bank in determining credit risk.
↳ educates beneficiary about financial instruments.
↳ good credit history helps in collateral free loan.

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However, to promote rural growth & women entrepreneurship via SHG require a diff. approach because:-

1) Literacy:- Most beneficiary have low knowledge of markets, supply chain etc.

2) Social customs:- SHGs are most successful in areas where individual take loan for domestic purpose & return later.

For women to engage in business, behavioural change in rural areas req.

Way forward

- Short-term management courses.
- Provide GI tags for traditional products.
- Marketing support through consultants.
- Behv. change by stories of successful SHGs.

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7. The focus of higher education in India has been on a select few Central or autonomous institutions where as the ones in states remain neglected. Commenting on the statement, highlight the significance of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in this context. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में उच्च शिक्षा का ध्यान कुछ चुनिंदा केंद्रीय या स्वायत्त संस्थानों पर केंद्रित रहा है, जबकि राज्यों में स्थित संस्थान उपेक्षित रहे हैं। इस कथन पर टिप्पणी करते हुए, इस संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (RUSA) के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Despite 30 million students entering into higher education every year, institutes of govt. have remained isolated islands of excellence.

Problems of state level institutes

- obsolete syllabus
  → curriculum is seldom redesigned with new demands.
- Poor management
  (Teachers not involved in mgmt)
  (Political interference)
- Quality of teaching
  (No of PhD qualified teachers are small)
- Poor research
  (They are more teaching based)
- Scarcity of funds
  (state govt. are focused on other areas like infrastructure, primary edu & health)

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Significance of RUSA

→ It will provide funds to state level inst. of higher education to upgrade infrastructure etc.

→ Since funds are linked to changes made in curriculum, teaching quality etc. it will incentivise to improve quality.

→ Performance based funds will incentivise state govt. to improve management practices & include teachers.

→ Research grants for teachers will improve the R&D & improve innovation.

→ Training of teachers.

However, performance based incentives may increase funds to already better performing states. ~~Hen~~

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8. Discuss the role played by PRIs in political empowerment of women. Also, suggest measures to further increase their political participation. (150 words) 10

महिलाओं के राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण में PRIs (पंचायती राज संस्थाएं) द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी राजनीतिक भागीदारी को और अधिक बढ़ाने के उपाय सुझाइए।

73rd & 74th constitutional amendments have reserved 1/3rd seats for women in PRIs at both member & chairman level. Hence, they improved women's role in following manner :-

(i) Agency :- Provided them with authority to take decision that affect them. Their proportion in PRIs have increased to 43%.

(ii) Attitude :- changed the society's perception of women. When child sees his/her mother as sarpanch, his attitude towards women changes.

(iii) Outcome :- Role played in areas like sanitation, SHGs, women health issues, crime against women at local level.

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However, despite increase in representation at local level, at Loksabha women constitute only 12% of total elected representative.

Hence following steps can be undertaken:-

(i) Women reservation bill → provides 33% reservation at central & state level for 10 yrs.

(ii) Women education → by providing supernumary seats in higher education, programs like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao. Education brings empowerment.

(iii) Awareness → of role played by women in PRIs. Other measures like media etc. can be used to bring behavioural change.

Acc. to IMF, equal participation by women in all fields can boost GDP by 27%. Hence, there are more than one reason for their political empowerement.

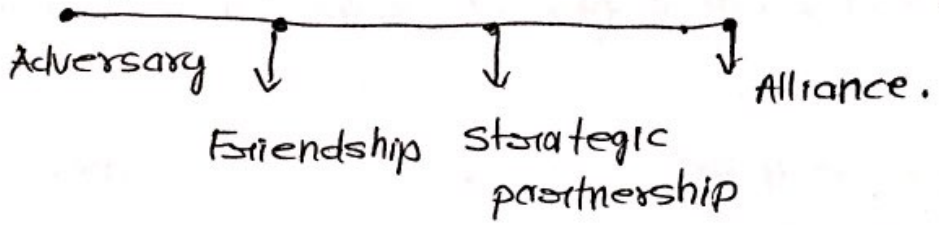
anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. What is Strategic Autonomy? Critically examine the elements of such a policy in India's contemporary foreign policy in the context of recent developments. **(150 words)** 10

रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता क्या है? हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में भारत की समकालीन विदेश नीति में ऐसी नीति के तत्वों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Strategic autonomy is a foreign policy doctrine based on pragmatism where two countries work together in fields of geopolitics, defense etc. without any commitment that comes with alliance.

→ Degree of committment



elements of India's foreign policy.

1) strategic partnership with diff nations like France, Japan, Jordan, ASEANetc.

2) Dehyphenation in Israel-Palestine policy.

3) Engagement with china, Russia & US to maintain rule base, multilateral global order.

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Critical Analysis:-

i) Some experts believe strategic autonomy to be nothing but extension of NAM with diff. name.

ii) Since there is no committment, they lack benefits of alliance. For eg:-

- France participating in Belt & Road Initiative.
- Japan voting against India in ICJ elec.
- Russia having joint millitary drill with Pakistan.
- India voted against Israel in Jerusalem UN vote.

Hence, self-interest rather than partnership decides countries decision.

However, it is inline with India's democratic ethos, traditional stance & allows for sufficient flexibility along with major economic, defense & security benefits.

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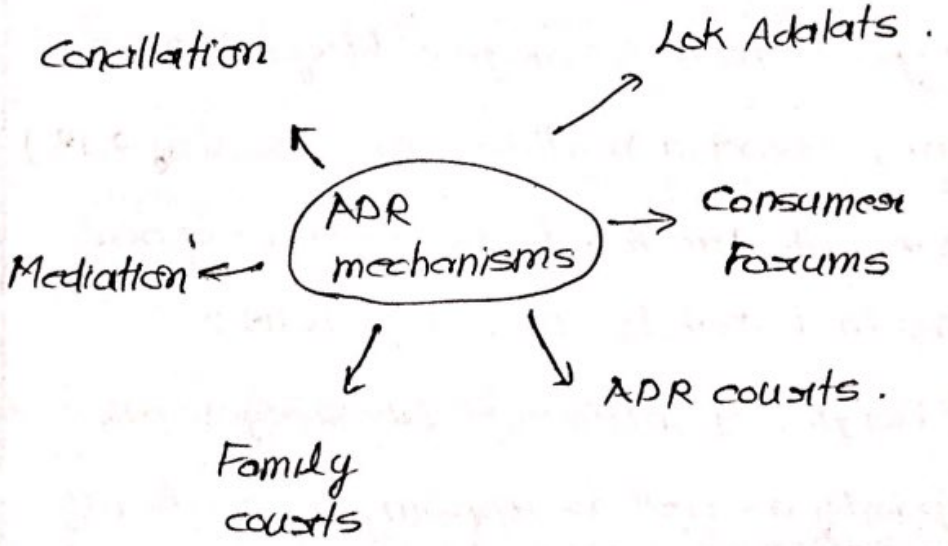
11. What are the various modes of Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanisms available in India? Identifying the problems being faced by them, provide suggestions needed to increase their effectiveness. **(250 words)** **15**

भारत में उपलब्ध वैकल्पिक विवाद निवारण (ADR) तंत्र के विभिन्न रूप क्या हैं? इनके द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं की पहचान करते हुए, इनकी प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक सुझाव प्रदान कीजिए।

Due to delays in conflict resolution, India ranks 132 in terms of conflict resolution in World Bank Ease of doing business rankings.

Hence, ADR can be a suitable way to reduce burden over judiciary.



ADR helps in reducing litigation costs, provide speedy justice that is acceptable to all parties.

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Issues with ADR mechanisms in India.

BN Srikrishna commission highlighted following issues:-

- ↳ lack of arbitration infrastructure.
- ↳ lack of qualified arbitrators.
- ↳ no accrediation mechanism for diff. arbitration councils.
- ↳ lack of arbitration provision in several contracts & laws.

Other issues:-

- ↳ vacancy in diff. arbitration courts.
- ↳ parties withdraw from process if they find it going against their interest.
- ↳ government is major litigant in many taxation matters (Eco survey 2018)
- ↳ use of Art. 136 by SC to hear appeals against arbitration decisions.
- ↳ conflict of interest, where govt. is party as well as appointing authority.

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Hence BN Srikrishna panel provided various suggestions to make Ind. arbitration hub.

- Arbitration Promotion Council of India.
  - promote ADR
  - accredit ADR institutions
  - set standards & guidelines
- introduce arbitration in curriculums of all colleges.
- make arbitration compulsory for certain cases.
- appeal to lie at high courts.
- Revise BIT with foreign parties
- A post of International Law Advisor at centre to advise govt. on arbitration issues.

In recent times govt. has taken several steps:-

(i) Arbitration & Reconcillation (Amendment) Act

(ii) Consumer Protection Act

These have made arbitration as necessary part of dispute resolution.

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12. While the power to punish for the contempt of court is a much needed tool to protect the administration of justice from being maligned, it is time that it be relooked into. Critically analyse. **(250 words)** **15**

हालांकि न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन को निन्दा से बचाने के लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक उपकरण है, लेकिन समय आ गया है कि इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाए। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The constitution of Ind. has provided several provisions to proted the independence & dignity of judiciary. One of these is the power to punish for its own contempt :-

It divides contempt into 2 types:-

(i) Civil contempt :- To obstruct implementation of courts judgement, decree etc.

(ii) Criminal contempt :- To malign the image of court by publishing or other means.

It is important to ensure that judgement of courts are followed and it is not under any external pressure while upholding rule of law. Eg:- BCCI chairman Anurag Thakur had to resign for not implementing the Lodha panel recommendation.

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However, there is a feeling that the contempt clause prevents the court from justified scrutiny and makes it less accountable.

In the recent time cases like medical bribery, Justice Karnan etc. have highlighted that probity & transparency is as important in judiciary as other organs of govt.

There are instances where media reports criticizing the judiciary had to face the charge of contempt.

In this light, several people have questioned the need of criminal contempt clause.

However, it is important to note that court has said that a true media report will not attract charge of contempt. Thus it has tried to maintain balance between Art. 19 & judicial independence

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Even the parliament has no right to discuss the conduct of judges w/o an impeachment motion.

Thus, it would not be right to remove contempt clause to maintain ~~account~~ probity in judiciary. Other steps that can be undertaken are:-

1) Bring administrative side of judiciary under RTI.

2) Live telecast of cases of public importance.

3) Finalisation of memorandum of procedure for judicial appointments.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Criminalisation of politics remains a key concern for the Indian political system. In this context, analyse the role played by the Supreme Court and Election Commission over the years. Also, in what ways can the media play a positive role? **(250 words)** 15

राजनीति का अपराधीकरण भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के लिए चिंता का एक प्रमुख विषय बना हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, किस प्रकार मीडिया एक सकारात्मक भूमिका का निर्वाह कर सकता है?

Second ARC has called criminalization of politics as silent underbelly of Indian political system. This is further highlighted by ADR, acc. to which 67% of political funding b/w 2005-15 was from undisclosed sources.

Role played by SC.

1) Jan Chaukidari case :- disclosure of educational qualification, criminal cases & assets of politicians.

2) Lily Thomas case :- 3 month window to appeal for convicted MP/MLA was removed.

3) NOTA :- Right to reject all candidates with privacy was recognized.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) VVPAT → In Subramanian Swamy vs Union of India, SC called VVPAT as indispensable to democracy & instructed EC for their use.

5) Special courts :- To try ~~court~~ criminal cases against politician in a timely manner.

6) Lok Prahari case :- Disclosure of assets of spouse, dependants along with source of assets.

Role played by Election Commission.

1) Model code of conduct :- To restrain party in power from using its authority to influence elections.

2) Various amendments in RPA like.

↳ Ban on exit polls till last phase.

↳ No interviews/ads ~~pos~~ for 48 hrs. before voting.

↳ use of religion, caste, language to ask votes will be 'criminal conduct'.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

3) Voter awareness :- By using mass media for ensuring active participation.

How media can play positive role?

i) Discussing the party's manifesto.

ii) Highlighting the criminal antecedents, qualification of politician.

iii) Work as pressure group to clean political funding.

iv) Discussing reports of NGO's like ADR

Hence, media can help voter to make informed choice.

Moreover, the biggest issue that ails politics is funding. Govt has taken steps like electoral bond, reducing limit to 2000 for cash ~~to~~ as way forward.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The recent decision of the government to open up positions at the senior levels in bureaucracy through lateral entry is an important but only small step in the direction of much needed reforms in the higher civil services. Analyse. **(250 words)** **15**

पार्श्व प्रवेश के माध्यम से नौकरशाही में वरिष्ठ स्तर के पदों को खोलने का सरकार का हालिया निर्णय उच्चतर सिविल सेवाओं में अति आवश्यक सुधारों की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण, किन्तु केवल एक छोटा-सा कदम है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

According to second administrative reform commission, bureaucracy in India has not adapted fully to changes in economy post LPG reforms.

Issues with bureaucracy
- Lack specialization
- Red tape (state-quo ist)
- corruption.

Hence, lateral entry at joint secretary level aims to bring in specialist from corporate sector for better policy making.

Advantage of lateral entry
- Competition (motivation for regular bureaucracy to perform)
- Fresh knowlege (new style of mgmt.)
- Sectoral expertise.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

NITI Aayog has experimented with hiring from corporate sector & found it useful.

However, it has following issues:-

(i) The aptitude required for governance need to balance b/w efficiency & public interest. Lateral entrants lack it.

(ii) Career bureaucrats have ground level experience of problems.

(iii) The problem of red-tapism is not the personnel based issue but needs systemic reforms.

(iv) Lateral entrants will lack representation of all sections of society if no reservation is provided.

(v) It may also demotivate bureaucrats as they are looked as inefficient.

(vi) Hence, lateral entry must be limited to small no. of vacancies in the initial phase as done by govt.

Other reforms:-

i) Allow bureaucrats to specialize ~~but~~ by long term postings.

(ii) Govt. has recently amended the PCA which is a welcome step in term of systemic reform reducing red tape.

(iii) ARC guidelines
↳ promotion based on performance.
↳ mid-career training after 6, 12 & 15 yrs of work.
↳ evaluation of civil servant not just by seniors but wider stakeholders who are affected by their decisions.

(iv) Civil services entrance reforms.
↳ including aptitude test & do away with optionals as recommended by panel on reform.

Hence, a holistic rather than piecemeal approach is way forward.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Identifying the broad contours of the 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' programme, explain how it adopts a novel strategy to address backwardness. **(250 words)** **15**

'आकांक्षी जिलों के रूपांतरण' कार्यक्रम की व्यापक रूपरेखा की पहचान करते हुए, व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह पिछड़ेपन से निपटने के लिए किस प्रकार नवीन रणनीति अपनाता है।

Aspirational districts program focuses on solving socio-economic problems of least developed regions of country.

1) Selection of districts based on
- → Healthcare
- → Education
- → Agri & Irrigation
- → Infrastructure
- → Financial inclusion.

2) 115 districts selected which are divided b/w NITI Aayog, Home ministry (Left wing extemism area), & other ministries with responsibility of monitering to foster competitive approach.

3) Convergence :- Program will focus on multi-sectoral approach to ensure convergence at household level.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Monitoring - At different level.

Centre ← → panel from centre will monitor quarterly report.

State ← → state level coordinator

District ← → District collector will be incharge of implementation

Hence, it works with spirit of ~~competit~~ cooperative federalism with monitoring at various levels.

5) Delta ranking :- It will rank the dist. based on incremental gains from the baseline to foster ~~a~~ competition.

6) Mass movement :- It envisages public participation through awareness generation, use of media to bring behavioural change.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The approach of program is to develop districts which have huge scope & distance from frontier is high.

Thus it will improve India's ranking in HDI & augment the human capital.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. How did India fare on the Millennium Development Goals related to health? In this regard, identify the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and evaluate India's capacity to meet them. **(250 words)** 15

स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्यों पर भारत का प्रदर्शन कैसा रहा? इस संबंध में, प्रासंगिक संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों की पहचान कीजिए और उन्हें पूरा करने में भारत की क्षमता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

MDG's were a set of 8 goals on areas like education, health, poverty etc with a deadline of 2015 decided by UN.

Health related goal
- → reduce MMR by 75%
- → reduce IMR by 66.%

While India made commendable advancements with schemes like Mid day meal, Janani Suraksha Yojana etc., however it has missed the targets.

IMR - ~~39~~ 43 (2015) compared to target of 30.
MMR - 180 (2015) compared to target of 100.

The inability to reach the target was due to high TFR ~ 2.5, north-south divide in terms of healthcare & other capacity constraints.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, as a result of United Nation Sustainable Development Summit 2012, a new set of 17 goals have been identified. Since heath interventions need multidimension approach a no. of SDG's can help improve health indicators like.

SDG 1 → No poverty.
SDG 2 → Zero Hunger.
SDG 3 → Health for All
SDG 4 → Education for All
SDG 5 → clean water & sanitation.
SDG 14, 15 → Life on land & life over water.

As, poverty is both cause & consequence of poor health, steps like poverty eradication programmes, food security, health awareness can go long way in improving preventive health.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India's capacity :-

1. Rural-urban divide

↳ in terms of health personnel.

1 doctor in every 8000 pop. in rural
1 " " " 800 pop in urban.

↳ availability of medicines & diagnostic facilities low in rural areas.

2. Maternal health

↳ 50% of women are anemic

↳ lack of institutional delivery due to high transportation cost.

↳ lack of qualified mid-wives etc.

3. Sanitation

↳ 74% toilet coverage but use of toilet is still low

↳ manual scavenging as toilets lack connection with sewage system.

However, with programs like Mission Indradhanush, ASHA, AWCs, ICDS etc. India is on its way of reaching the goals.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What are the different rights recognized under the Forest Rights Act, 2006? Highlight the gaps in the implementation of community forest rights and community forest resource rights granted under the Forest Rights Act. Also, suggest measures to address the current scenario. **(250 words)** **15**

वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 के अंतर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त विभिन्न अधिकार क्या हैं? वन अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत प्रदान किए गए सामुदायिक वन अधिकारों और सामुदायिक वन संसाधन अधिकारों के कार्यान्वयन में अंतरालों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, वर्तमान परिदृश्य को संबोधित करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Scheduled Tribes & other traditional dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights Act) is a landmark in terms of right based approach for tribals.

Diff. types of rights

Conservancy rights
To conserve forests in sustainable manner

Individual rights
(upto 4 hectare of land under permanent cultivation)

Relief & rehab.
Gram sabha given powers to identify the beneficiaries.

community rights
over minor forest produce, common pool resources.

The act is expected to end the 200 yr long exploitation of tribal that began in the colonial era.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Gaps in implementation of community rights.

1) Most of the community forest come under forest department. Hence, the tribals are not allowed to enter these areas to collect forest produce.

2) Many times the authority of gram sabha is bypassed while granting licenses of mining etc. They lack awareness of their rights.

3) Rehabilitation is seldom complete.
For eg:- For tribals whose land came under Sardar Sarovar reservoir rehab. is partial as they lack documents to prove.

4) Tiger conservation projects.
For eg:- Tribals in simplipal Tiger reserve relocated as area was declared reserved for tiger conservation.

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5) Rich & influentials people at local levels coerce tribals to give up their right over land through scurplous means.

Measures:-

1) Gifting and unilateral giving up of rights should not be allowed.

2) The profits of marketing of forest produce to be shared with tribals.

3) The profit of dev. projects like mining, dam to be shared.

4) Reduce involvement of forest officials and restore the supremacy of Gram Sabha over rights.

5) Carry social impact assesment along with env. impact assesment.

The recent march by tribals in Mumbai over dissatisfaction with implementation shows that remedial steps are urgently required.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Progress in India-US ties has been accompanied by equally significant divergences on important issues. Examine in the context of recent developments. **(250 words)** **15**

भारत-अमेरिका संबंधों में प्रगति समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर उल्लेखनीय असहमति के साथ हुई है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

While the strategic & geo-political interest of Ind-US seem to be converging, certain divergences have recently emerged.

1) Convergence.

(i) Defense :- US gave status of 'major defense partner' to India and is keen to share various defense products like Apache helicopters, drones etc.

(ii) Indo-Pacific region :- To ensure rule based order ~~with~~ and counter expansionist designs of china is in interest of both.

(iii) Afghanistan :- New Afghan policy of US called for more involvement of India in development of Afghan while outricized US Pak. for terrorism.

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Geopolitics :- New foreign policy of US sees India as an emerging power with a source of stability in Indo-Pacific.

Others :- support for NSG, FATF & 1261 list of UN (Masood Azahar).

However, there are divergences like :-

(i) Trade :- Tariff issue of Harley Davidson, & President Trump has often clubbed India with china in terms of trade distorting practices. IPR issues. & domestic content req. in solar panel went to WTO.

(ii) Iran & Russia :- ~~Having~~ ~~interest~~ They are vital for India's energy security, defense & connectivity (Chahbahar, INSTC) etc. but US wants India to restrict ties with them.

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(iii) H1B visa issue :- Majority of beneficiaries are Indian but US may restrict the no. of visa or increase the procedural req. Indian labour & service sector may suffer.

(iv) UN issues :- US against expansion of security council with veto to new members which India desired.

The recent cancellation of 2+2 talks etc. are seen as reflection of these divergence.

However, it is vital that such issues are settled via diplomatic means as both countries are vital for each other.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Despite bonhomie, the structural differences between Indian and Israeli national security situations, their worldviews and absence of explicitly shared enemies limit stronger strategic rapprochement. Critically discuss.

(250 words) 15

सौहार्दपूर्ण संबंधों के बावजूद, भारतीय और इज़राइली राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा परिस्थितियों के मध्य संरचनात्मक अंतर, उनके वैश्विक दृष्टिकोण और स्पष्ट रूप से साझा शत्रुओं की अनुपस्थिति मजबूत रणनीतिक मैत्री को सीमित करती है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

The recent visit of Indian PM to Israel is seen as a new chapter in India's 'think West' policy and dehyphenation of Israel-palestine relation.

The bonhomie :-

1) First visit by Indian PM to Israel without complementary visit to Palestine.

2) Israel is major supplier of defense equipments, water conservation tech. etc. to India.

3) Setup of new India-Israel Industrial Innovation Forum (I4F) to foster greater collaboration in research.

However, there are certain divergences in Ind-Israel rln. like :-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(i) National security situation

Israel is surrounded by enemies from all side & has more than 5% of GDP as defense budget. India has more friendly neighbour with no threat to its existense.

(ii) Worldview.

Israel sees Arab world (especially Iran) as its adversary & US as an ally. India on other hand has close rln. with Arab world which is vital for its energy security.

(iii) Shared enemies.

As explained above many Israel's enemies are Indian ally. Whereas china is good friend of Israel.

However the differences are exaggerated as:-

(i) Terrorism is common threat

↳ scope of intelligence sharing. & collaboration at UN level.

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(ii) Economic interests are complimentary with huge labour force & market of India & modern technology of Israel.

(iii) Both countries have decided to cooperate on common issues within the framework of strategic autonomy.

Hence, Israel can be a reliable ally in middle east as both countries are democracy and can help solve India's problem through its technologies.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1068)

Name of Candidate	SHIVANSH AWASTHI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	110468
Center	HOME	Date	02/09/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   bl e chl i'u g vxth vkj fgUnh e N, gA
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   iHkh i'u vfuok; gA
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   lR, d i'uHkkx d vd mld lkeu fn, x, gA
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक ugh feyxA
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना pkfg A
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर iqfLrdk e [kkyh NksM+k gqvk i`"B ;k mld gs vk dk L;V :i ls dkVk tkuk pkfg,A

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. There are many challenges in sustainably scaling up renewable energy in India. Analyse. Also, discuss what can be done to address these challenges. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा को संधारणीय रूप मे बढ़ाने में कई चुनौतियां हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन चुनौतियों मे निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है।

India has promised to increase the renewables to 40% of the total electricity capacity by 2030 in Paris climate Treaty. However, the sector faces several challenges:-

1) Solar Energy

→ While the grid based solar has picked up, the rooftop solar ~~is~~ has been slow due to reluctance of DISCOMs, high initial costs etc.

2) Wind Energy

→ The problem of land acquisition for solar farms.

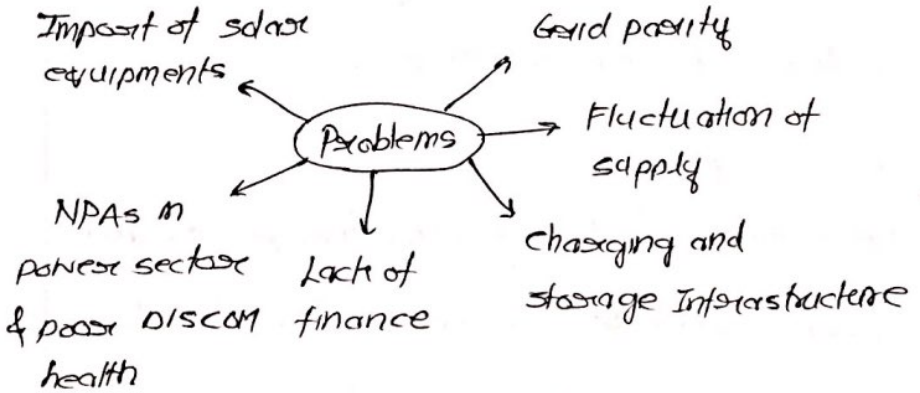
→ The ~~cost have of~~ price in the recent power purchase agreements (PPAs) have gone down leading to demand for renegotiation by earlier PPAs by discom.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

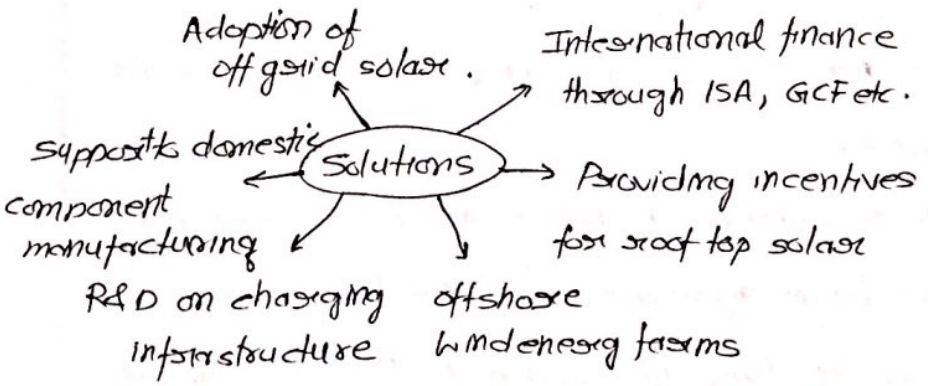
3) Bio-energy

→ The National Biofuel policy calls for focus on I, II generation fuel but the cost of setting waste to energy plants is high in rural areas.

Overall problems



Hence, following steps can be taken:-



Hence, we need to focus on finance for the sector to scale up production.

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2. The policies and indicators introduced by the government, in recent times, to finance urban development in India are key in addressing the existing challenges. Discuss with special reference to municipal bonds.

(150 words) 10

हाल ही में, भारत में शहरी विकास का वित्त पोषण करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा आरंभ की गई नीतियां और संकेतक वर्तमान चुनौतियों से निपटने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण हैं। नगरपालिका बंधपत्रों (म्युनिसिपल बॉण्ड) के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

While 31% of India lives in cities, the urban population is expected to reach 900 million by 2050 according to UN report. Thus, finance for urban development is key in addressing challenges like pollution, housing, sewage etc.

Policies and Indicators Introduced by Govt :-

1) Smart City Program (to develop 100 smart cities with area based solutions)

2) AMRUT (for provision of services like transport, parks, livelihood etc. in urban areas).

3) Indicators → Smart City Rankings.
→ Credit rating of municipal bodies.
→ GRIHA rating for smart homes
→ surveys like 'Janagraha' on capacity of urban bodies.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Municipal bonds are bonds to raise money from market by municipal bodies based on their financial standings. It will solve the solution of finance in following manner:-

1) Reduce paressure on state / central govt. to finance municipal bodies. ∴ Improve fiscal deficit.

2) Bring more accountability to local level finance as market punish inefficiency.

3) They can be used to raise money from international investors and markets via GIFT city etc.

4) Innovative financing like Green bond, Development Impact Bonds etc.

However, the success will depend of proper auditing standards and implementation of programs.

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3. With a number of issues continuing to be a roadblock, a large section of India's rural population is still 'financially excluded'. Discuss. Analyse how these issues can be addressed and the measures taken by the government and RBI recently in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

कई मुद्दों के लगातार अवरोध बने रहने से भारत की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का एक बड़ा हिस्सा अभी भी 'वित्तीय रूप से अपवर्जित' है। चर्चा कीजिए। इन मुद्दों से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है और हाल ही में सरकार तथा RBI द्वारा इस संबंध में उठाए गए कदमों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The PM Jan Dhan Yojan has entered Guiness book of records by opening 30 crore bank accounts in 3 years. However, a large section still remain excluded as:-

1) No activity accounts :- According to Economic survey 2018, around 50% of the accounts show limited to no activity.

2) Digital divide :- Digital illiteracy hamper the capability to use new services of financial inclusion like UPI, BBPS.

3) Banking Infrastructure is limited in rural areas leading to high travel costs for consumers.

4) Lack of collateral to get access to credit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Women and disadvantaged groups still lack access to formal financial channels.

These issues can be addressed by following measures:-

1) Door to door banking using correspondents.

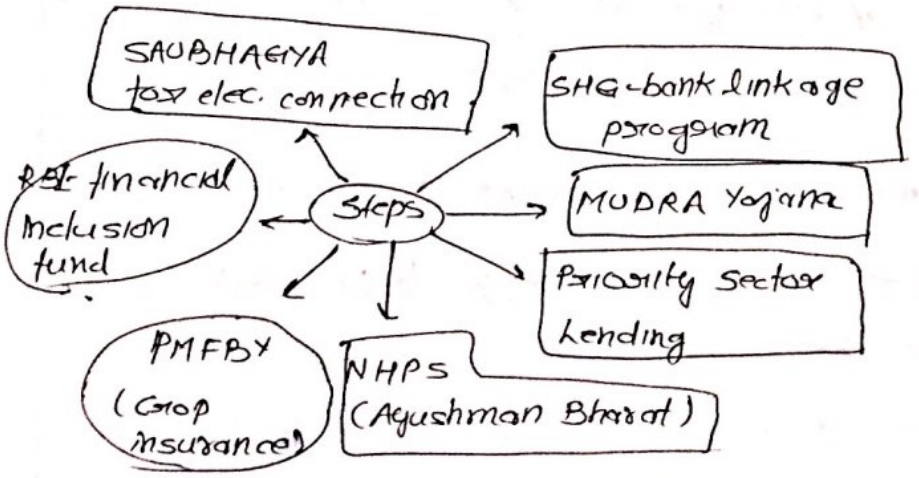
2) Universal health insurance program.

3) Encouraging DBT in various sectors with Aadhar based authentication.

4) Using SHGs to include women, disadvantages sections.

5) Improving digital literacy & connectivity.

Steps taken by govt. & RBI.



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4. What do you understand by the term 'Environmental Accounting'? Discussing the rationale behind introducing environmental accounting, highlight its status in India. **(150 words) 10**

'पर्यावरणीय लेखांकन' पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? पर्यावरणीय लेखांकन आरंभ करने के औचित्य की चर्चा करते हुए, भारत में इसकी स्थिति पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Environmental accounting refers to ~~also~~ including the cost of environmental damage in developme-nt projects and policies. It has following rationale

1) Sustainable development :- inter-generational equity in terms of benefits.

2) Limited resources :- Non-renewable resou-rces like coal, iron ore etc. must be used judiciously.

3) Climate change risks :- By increasing emissions, deforestation during mining etc.

4) Health hazards :- Eg :- coal based power plants cause air pollution and increase risk of cancer.

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5) Social equity :- Environment impact rich & poor, urban and rural population differently.

Hence, environment accounting is key to ensure that policy achieves its desired outcomes with limited damage. Its status in India can be gauged from following:-

1) Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate change is formed to monitor adverse impact on environment by various activities.

2) Environment Impact Assesment for all projects above a threshold is mandatory.

3) CAMPA funds which includes cost in terms of Net present value as well as afforestation in lieu of transferred forest land.

However, environment cost is not included while calculating GDP. A separate GDP series including this aspect can be tried.

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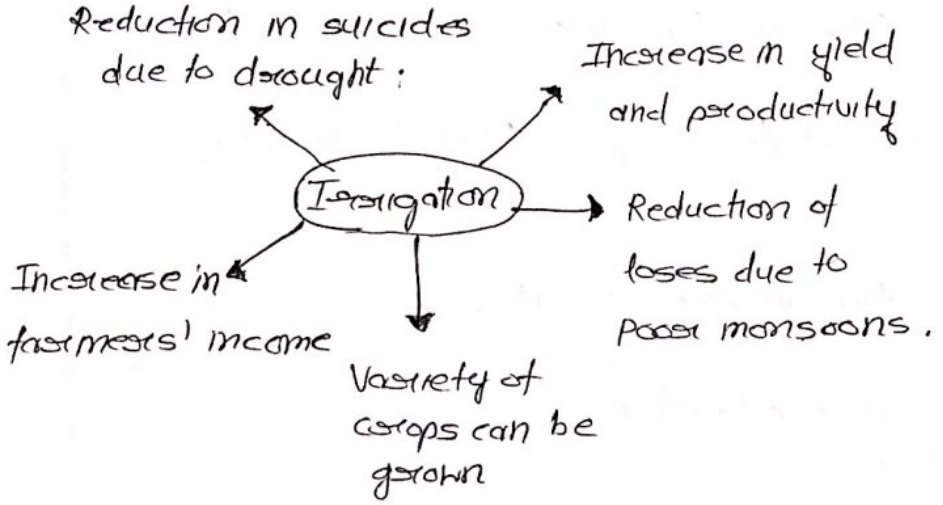
5. While access to irrigation is important, efficiency of water use is equally, if not more, crucial. Examine. **(150 words) 10**

जहाँ सिंचाई तक पहुँच महत्वपूर्ण है, वहीं जल उपयोग दक्षता भी यदि अधिक नहीं तो उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

According to Economic Survey only 37% of net sown area ~~is~~ has access to irrigation while at the same time. Over irrigation in Green revolution zone has led to ~~water~~ ground water depletion, soil salinity etc. Thus, irrigation is important as:-



However, water use efficiency that is the amount of crop production per quantity of water is equally importan as:-

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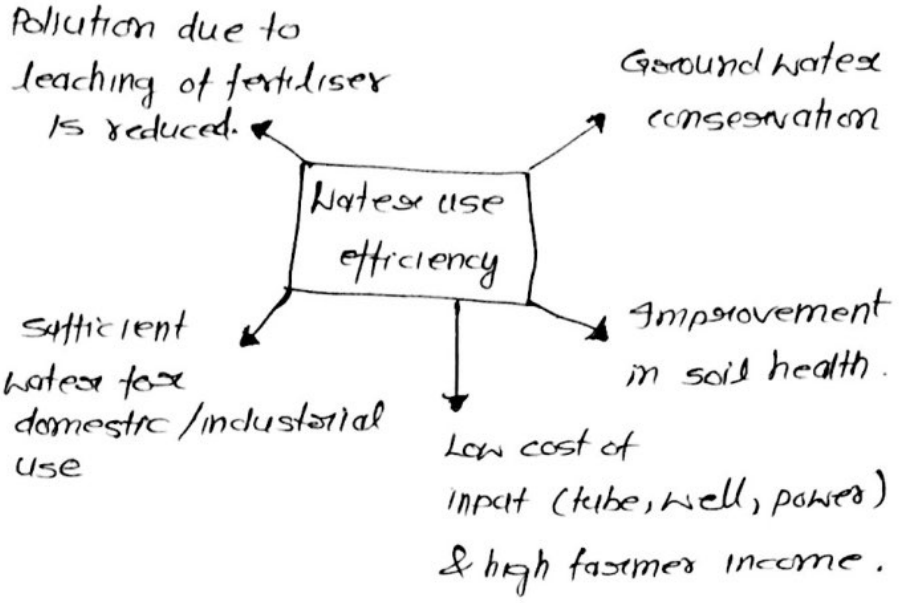

Thus, following steps are way forward:-

1) Precision farming → Drip, sprinkler irrigation.

2) Reduction in power subsidy.

3) Farmer education.

Water is a ubiquitous yet scarce resource and need to be conserved to ensure sustainable development and SDG 6: Water for All.

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6. For a holistic approach to disaster risk reduction, there is a need to mainstream indigenous traditional knowledge and link it with modern technologies. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण के एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण के लिए, देशज पारंपरिक ज्ञान को मुख्यधारा में लाने और उसे आधुनिक तकनीकों से जोड़ने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The importance of traditional knowledge in disaster risk reduction can be gauged from following facts :-

1) Machan (elevated) type houses in North East reduce damage due to floods.

2) Tribals in Andaman suffered less during 2001 Tsunami as they gauged the animal behaviour and moved to higher location.

3) Traditional housing structures (wood based) etc. reduced earthquake damage.

4) Water conservation practices in Rajasthan (formation of tanks, man made lakes) to mitigate droughts.

5) Use of cattle as a bank for flood, drought mitigation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus, traditional knowledge needs to be linked with modern technologies in following ways:-

1) Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction calls for building back better post disaster with community participation.

2) cataloguing best traditional practices for disaster mgmt. and including it in education curriculum.

3) Using social capital during relief and rehabilitation measures.

4) Limiting interference in community practices in ecologically fragile areas.

5) Use fishermen knowledge of sea waves for early warning of storms, tsunami etc.

Hence, a collaborative bottom up approach is way forward.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What do you understand by food irradiation? Highlighting some of its unique applications, examine its relevance for India. **(150 words) 10**

खाद्य विकिरण (food irradiation) से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके कुछ विशिष्ट अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के लिए इसकी प्रासंगिकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Food Irradiation refers to increasing the life of food by using irradiation techniques.

Food Irradiation

- No change in chemical composition of food products.
- No change in taste, odour.
- Can be done post packaging as irradiation waves can pass through packaging
- Increases shelf life of fruits, vegetables, dairy products
- Reduction in post harvest losses
- Quick process (automation)

↓

High ~~cost~~ price to farmers

↓

Value addition

↓

Exports (Phyto sanitary measures)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

With high post harvest losses, it is relevant to India due to following reasons:-

1) Agriculture exports

We can get through the phytosanitary measures if food irradiation and certification is performed.

2) Consumer Benefit.

High shelf life and low risks to health due to contamination and food poisoning.

3) Increase in farmers' income and profit of agro-processing industries.

Issues
- High cost
- Lack of infrastructure (labs, certification)
- Precision is required in term of time duration of radiation.

Hence, it is a promising technology of future to increase life of packaged foods.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Whereas misuse of technology has abetted the spread of fake news, it is with the aid of technology that this menace can be curbed. Elaborate.
(150 words) 10

जहां प्रौद्योगिकी के दुरुपयोग ने फेक न्यूज़ (झूठे समाचारों) के प्रसार को बढ़ावा दिया है, वहीं प्रौद्योगिकी की सहायता से ही इस खतरे पर अंकुश भी लगाया जा सकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Fake news is the news with deliberate twisting of facts, morphing of images, videos to misguide consumers. It has proliferated in the recent time as:-

1) Internet → Democratic medium with no regulation. Provides anonymity to creator.

2) Social Media → Whatsapp, facebook etc. ~~use~~ help in fast spread of news. Eg:- Muzzafar-nagar riots (2013) due to fake videos.

3) Gullible users → Many of the users are not totally aware of nature of medium and believe everything they see on net.

4) Traditional media → It has lost credibility due to biparitsan reporting.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus, while technology has facilitated the spread, it can also be used to curb it:-

1) Fact checking websites
To provide true facts and counter misspread of information. Eg:- Alt news.

2) Social Media Labs. (SML)
Eg:- Mumbai Police has established SML to monitor trends in social media.

3) Awareness & Education.
It can be used for public outreach to guide people against fake news.

4) Whatsapp has announced a tick mark to identify forwarded messages.

5) Non-partisan reporting by traditional media can bring public to trusted sources for news.

Hence, an effective strategy to counter fake news is to employ the similar tactics against it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Contract Farming has many advantages, however it suffers from market failures. Elaborate. What can the government do to correct problems that lead to contract failures? Also, discuss whether the Model Contract Farming Act, 2018 is a step in the right direction. **(250 words) 15**

संविदा कृषि (कॉन्ट्रैक्ट फार्मिंग) के कई लाभ हैं, हालांकि यह बाजार की विफलताओं से ग्रस्त है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। सरकार, संविदा विफलताओं का कारण बनने वाली समस्याओं को ठीक करने हेतु क्या कर सकती है? साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या मॉडल संविदा कृषि अधिनियम, 2018 सही दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है।

Contract farming refers to method of agriculture where farmers enter into advanced selling contracts with the buyers. It has many advantages like :-

1) Elimination of middle men between farmer and buyer.

2) Increase in farmers' income.

3) Reliability of supply to the agro based industries.

4) Access to credit, technology etc. with the active involvement of industry in farming.

5) Reduction in post-harvest losses.

6) Value addition and increase in agri-exports.

However, it suffers from various constraints related to market such as :-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1) Only few states have laws recognizing the contracts. Hence, enforcement becomes difficult.

2) Lack of effective dispute resolution process at the local level leads to loss of time and money in litigation.

3) Essential Commodities Act puts limit on stocks by private sector.

4) Lack of infrastructure facilities at village level for grading, assaying and procurement.

5) Monopsony → one buyer but many sellers lead to poor outcomes for farmers.

6) Farmers use the advance payment for non-agri. purposes leading to contract failure.

Hence, the govt. can take following steps:-

1) Removing stockpiling limits in Essential Commodity Act for contract farming.

2) Providing marketing infrastructure at village level.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Encouraging formation of Farmers' Produces organization for effective bargaining.

4) Improving logistics → coldchain
→ rural roads & transport
→ Mega food parks.

5) Encouraging Food processing industries in rural areas through tax concessions, micro-entrepreneurship etc.

Model Contract farming Act is step in right direction with following provisions.

1) Contract enforcement through village level committees and panchayats.

2) Dispute Resolution Mechanism at local level.

3) Enlisting rights of farmers in case of post harvest losses, disaster etc.

4) Contractors can reject to buy produce, if it is not of the desired quality.

Hence, all states need to be encouraged to adopt the Act to bring consistency in the markets.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Suggest the measures needed to improve the employability of labour force as well as increasing number of employment opportunities in light of structural changes being brought by disruptive technologies.

(250 words) 15

विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (डिस्रप्टिव टेक्नोलॉजी) द्वारा लाए जा रहे संरचनात्मक परिवर्तनों के प्रकाश में श्रम बल की नियोजनीयता में सुधार लाने के साथ-साथ रोजगार अवसरों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Creating sufficient employment opportunities is essential to prevent India's demographic dividend from becoming demographic disaster.

The Indian economy is going through following structural changes :-

1) Agriculture :- The contribution of allied sectors agri. in GVA has increased from 20% to 25% in last 5 years.

2) Industry :- Automation leading to job losses.

3) Services :- With the advent of Artificial Intelligence low skilled jobs like BPO etc. will reduce.

→ Protectionism in the west will reduce service exports.

In light of these changes following steps are needed to improve employability :-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1) Agriculture

→ Need to encourage micro-entrepreneurship in rural areas through skill training and provision of credit.

Eg:- NABARD- SHG linkage program
Anand dairy model can be extended to fishery, poultry and horticulture.

Employability
- → Education (increasing Gross Enrolment Ration in higher education from 25% to 30%)
- → Healthcare (Immunization, Sanitation and nutrition)
- → Skill (Training to artisans, labourers etc. through Deen Dayal Upadhyaya - National Rural Livelihood Mission).

2) Industry:-

→ Increase GVA of industry to 25% in line with target of Make in India by 2025.

→ MSME clusters, Coastal Economic Zones.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Focus on labour intensive industries like textile, leather, gems and jewellery, ~~tourism~~ etc.

Employability → Restructure the National Skill Development Corporation according to recommendation of Sharda Prasad Committee.

→ Participation of industry in skill training.

→ Vocational skills at higher school level.

→ Focus on STEM and Computer skills in youth.

3) Services

→ Encourage R&D on new areas like AI, Big data, IoT, Blockchain etc.

→ FTAs with foreign nation on services like RCEP.

→ Encourage service sector MSMEs in small towns (Eg:- Rural BPO program)

Employability :- Higher education reforms.

Hence, two pronged approach with focus on skills and demand creation is way forward.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. India's trade policy in agriculture, marred by ad-hocism and pro-consumer bias, has constrained realization of export potential, and prevented the farmers from reaping the benefits. Examine the statement and discuss ways, including government initiatives, to improve agricultural exports.

(250 words) 15

तदर्थता और उपभोक्ता समर्थक पक्षपात से प्रभावित, कृषि में भारत की व्यापार नीति ने निर्यात सामर्थ्य की प्राप्ति को बाधित किया है तथा किसानों को लाभ उठाने से रोका है। इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए और सरकारी पहलों सहित कृषि निर्यात में सुधार लाने के तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

According to the Economic Survey 2017, India's export in agriculture sector has declined by 70% in the last 5 years. The realization of export potential is constrained by following factors :-

1) Ad-hocism

→ Frequency policy changes based on situation of domestic market. Eg :- Minimum Export Price on pulses during supply shortages.

→ Lack of national contract farming law hampers development of food processing industries.

→ No dedicated ports and logistics network like cold chain etc. for agriculture.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Pro-consumer bias.

→ GoI allows import at cheaper prices whenever there is shortage of supply. Eg:- Sugarcane imports.

→ Prices are kept artificially low by lower MSPs et.

→ Focus on cereal crops with neglect of cash crops. Eg:- Green Revolution was wheat, rice based.

→ Essential Commodities Act puts stockholding limits on industry.

→ Fragmented markets and huge no. of middlemen in current APMC structure.

There are other factors like phytosanitary measures, lack of value addition etc. which hamper exports. The situation can be reversed by following ways:-

1) Support to Food processing Industries (FPI)

→ 100% FDI in FPI is announced by GoI.

→ Model Contract Farming Act need to be adopted.

→ Improving logistics with PPP model.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Policy measures

The draft agri-export policy has suggested following measures :-

1) Limit the use of Minimum export prices.

2) Improving pre and post harvest linkages.

3) APEDA needs to create cooperatives of farmers and better marketing of produce in foreign markets.

4) Quality testing and certification labs to deal with phytosanitary measures in foreign markets.

Hence, with a focus on increasing exports the objective of doubling farmers income can be realised.

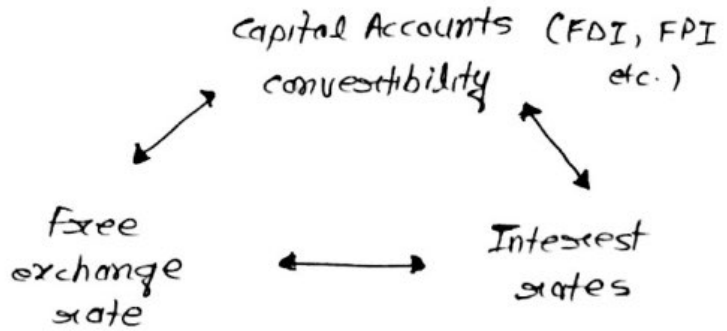
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Is currency exchange rate a suitable measure of relative economic performance of countries? Despite improving macro-economic fundamentals, trade deficit in India continues to widen. Bring out the factors responsible for this situation. **(250 words) 15**

क्या मुद्रा विनिमय दर देशों के सापेक्ष आर्थिक प्रदर्शन की एक उपयुक्त माप है? मैक्रो इकनॉमिक फंडामेंटल्स (समष्टि-आर्थिक आधारों) में सुधार के बावजूद, भारत में व्यापार घाटा निरंतर बढ़ा है। इस स्थिति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों को प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Currency exchange rate depicts the relative value of currencies of different countries. It is a ~~factor~~ result of number of factors like :-

1) Monetary Policy Trillema



All three cannot be regulated at the same time as fluctuation in one affects other.

2) Inflation

Higher inflation in a country will mean relative lowering of purchasing power of its currency compared to others.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Trade deficit

It will mean higher demand of foreign currency to buy more goods and hence loss of domestic currency value.

The Indian rupee has lost 10% of its value relative to US $ in 2018 due to factors like increasing trade deficit, monetary policy tightening by US, ~~trade~~ trade sanction on Turkey by US

The trade deficit has widened in last few years with current Account deficit at 1.9% of GDP in 2017-18 and expectation of about 2.3% - 2.5% in 2018-19 due to following factors:-

1) Rising oil prices

Have gone upto $76 from $40 leading to high import bill.

2) Demonetisation and GST

Led to short time shock to the economy with GDP growth ~~gent~~ 5.7% in first

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

quarter of 2017-18.

3) Trade War between US and China will lead to increase in dumping of goods by both countries to Indian market.

4) NPA crisis

Despite strong macro-economic conditions with respect to Fiscal Deficit Debt etc. the credit growth to industry is only 5%.

5) Make in India

The progress has been slow with industry contributing on 18% of GVA in 2017-18.

6) Agriculture

Due to 2 subsequent years of droughts and fall in global commodity prices the exports have declined.

Thus, we need to focus on export intensive sectors like textile, leather, value added food products to reduce trade deficit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. It will take much more than relief packages to address the problems being faced by the sugar industry in India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में चीनी उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए राहत पैकेज से आगे और कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The govt. has recently announce a relief package to sugar industry to help them to pay their arrears to sugarcane farmers. The problem has arisen due to following factors :-

1) over-production

With the new pest resistance high yielding variety of sugarcane the yield has increased.

2) State issue Price

Sugarcane industry is compelled to buy at a fixed price from farmers leading to market inflexibility.

3) Obsolete Machinery

Most of the industry is 40 years old, leading to low productivity and loss of competitiveness.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Import curbs

The industry is not free to access cheaper raw material from international markets

5) Nature of sugarcane crop

It needs to be crushed within weeks of harvest otherwise it loses its juice leading to losses for industry.

Hence, the package is just a piecemeal solution as it targets the problems but not its causes. A holistic reform for the industry should include following :-

1) Crop diversification

Encouraging farmers to grow other crops like horticulture products.

2) Market intervention

The state issue price should be fixed for 5 years in advance so the industry can plan accordingly.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Package for modernization

similar to textile sector a package to replace obsolete industry with capital link subsidy etc. can be thought out.

4) Value addition and exports

Using sugar to create candies, sweets etc. for exports.

5) Primary processing at farm level to reduce post harvest losses.

Hence, a holistic solution would aim at reducing market rigidities to improve health of industry and guarantee better return to farmers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. NAPCC, almost 10 years old and formulated with lofty objectives, has not served as the best answer to cope with the impacts of climate change. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

लगभग 10 वर्ष पुराने और उत्कृष्ट लक्ष्यों के साथ सूत्रबद्ध, NAPCC ने जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों का सामना करने संबंधी सर्वोत्तम अनुक्रिया के रूप में कार्य नहीं किया है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

National Action Plan for Climate Change is the nodal program to make intervention related to adaptation, mitigation of risks related to climate change.

It had following objectives :-

1) Improving the resilience of various sectors like agriculture, forestry to climate change.

2) Safeguarding critical ecosystems like Himalayan.

3) Mitigate the risks related to climate change by reducing emissions through energy efficient solutions.

4) Encouraging R&D related to climate change.

5) Making environmental accounting a key part of all policy measures.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

In 10 years of its implementation, it has shown following successes and failures.

Success	Failures.
1) Programs like SECURE HIMALAYA to safeguard Himalayan ecosystem.	1) The forest cover has been stagnant to around 22%.
2) Energy efficient solutions like LED program (UJALA), UJJWALA LPG program.	2) According to draft energy policy the use of coal is expected to increase in future.
3) Solar energy → 14GW installed capacity. ISA.	3) The problem of air pollution has aggravated in cities like Delhi.
4) National Innovations for Climate Resilient Agriculture to focus on adaptations.	4) The focus of scheme like CAMPA, CRZ etc. is tilted towards development.
5) PMKSY has a component of per drop more crop to enhance water use efficiency.	(5) Increasing incidents of floods, droughts etc

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Hence, we need to speed up its implementation to reach the NDC of Paris Treaty through following measures:-

1) State Action Plan for climate change need to be formulated and included in policy at state level.

2) Community based adaptation solution. Eg:- Mission Kakatiya in Telangana for water harvesting.

3) Faster adoption of energy efficient, low emission technologies like E-vehicles, rooftop solar.

4) Innovative ways to finance climate change mitigation initiatives like Green Bonds, ISA etc.

Hence, we need to engender climate change solutions in policy making for sustainable growth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Proliferation of nuclear weapons and the threat of their use are key concerns for global security nonetheless existing international arrangements seem to be ineffective. Comment. Also, identify the salient features of India's policy in this context and discuss whether India should join the NPT in the current form. **(250 words) 15**

परमाणु हथियारों का प्रसार और उनके उपयोग का खतरा वैश्विक सुरक्षा की प्रमुख चिंताएं हैं, इसके बिना वर्तमान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था अप्रभावी प्रतीत होती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की नीति की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को चिन्हित कीजिए तथा चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत को वर्तमान प्रारूप वाले NPT में सम्मिलित होना चाहिए।

Proliferation of nuclear weapons is a threat to international security and human existence due to following factors:-

1) Many countries in conflict zone like North Korea, Israel, Iran are in process of acquiring nuclear weapons.

2) Threat of passing of nuclear weapons to non-state actors.

3) The current international arrangements like NSG, NPT and CTBT have failed to check the proliferation.

4) Countries like Russia / US are developing mini-nuclear weapons that can be used in war fields.

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5) The ~~[illegible]~~ partial nature of current arrangements have deterred countries like India to join them.

In this regard India developed nuclear capabilities with operation shakti in 1998 and its policy has following features:-

1) No first use policy

→ Hence, they will be used as a last resort against the agressor.

2) Credible Minimum Deterence.

→ Without joining CTBT, India has declared moratorium of further testing as its aim was only to develop deterences.

3) NPT

India has declined to join NPT as it acknowledges only 5 states as nuclear power and hence partisan in nature.

4) Destruction

India has agreed to destruction of its nuclea-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

in arsenal, provided all nations agree to do so in a verifiable, transparent manner.

§ NSG

India has demanded for its membership to NSG based on its legacy of being a responsible nuclear power.

Hence, NPT in current form is not in India's interest and India should stick to its current policy to maintain strategic autonomy.

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19. The maritime security domain requires collective multilateral and regional cooperation to combat non traditional threats. Discuss in the context of threats in the Western Indian Ocean and the recent amendments in the Djibouti Code of Conduct.

(250 words) 15

समुद्री सुरक्षा प्रक्षेत्र (डोमेन) गैर-परंपरागत खतरों का सामना करने हेतु सामूहिक बहुपक्षीय और क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की मांग करता है। पश्चिमी हिंद महासागर में खतरों और जिबूती आचरण संहिता में हालिया संशोधन के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

According to International Law of sea, high sea are common resource of humanity and hence open for all. Hence, maritime security requires multilateral cooperation. The Western Indian Ocean has following threats to maritime security:-

1) Pirates

Along the somalian coast, many merchant ships have been the target of sea pirates.

2) Organized crime

Smuggling of weapon, drugs and human trafficking.

3) Terrorism

The West Indian ocean is bordered by countries suffering from Islamic extrem-

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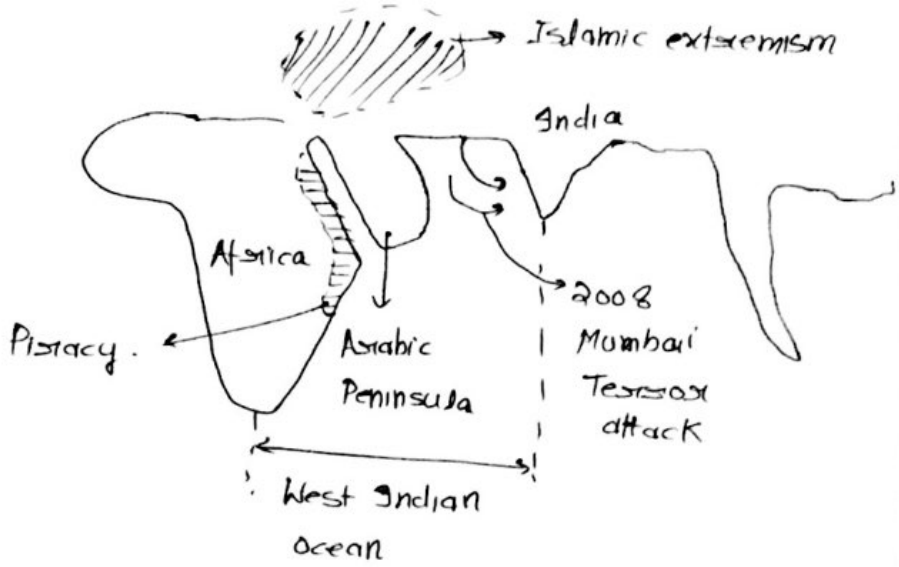
ism and there is collusion between terrorism, organized crime and money laundering.



4) Proliferation of state actors.

China's string of pearls policy with bases in Sri Lanka, Maldives, Djibouti etc. and presence of France, USA in the region can be threat to peace.

5) Disaster related risks

Tsunami, oil spills etc.

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Hence, all these risks require international collaboration like:-

1) ~~Code~~ Djibouti Code of Conduct calls for rules related to peaceful merchant ships and collaboration on piracy related risks.

2) Asia - Africa growth corridor, Maritime silk road for economic integration.

3) Indian Ocean Symposium for collaboration between littoral states.

Hence, India needs to play the role of regional security provider in line with its policy of SAGAR (Security & Growth For All In the Region).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. India's space programme was initiated with the vision of utilising outer space for peaceful purposes, however with changing times it has the potential to play a significant role in strengthening security capabilities of India. Discuss with adequate examples. **(250 words) 15**

भारत का अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम, शांतिपूर्ण उद्देश्यों हेतु बाह्य अंतरिक्ष का उपयोग करने के दृष्टिकोण के साथ आरंभ किया गया था, हालांकि बदलते समय के साथ इसमें भारत की सुरक्षा क्षमताओं को मजबूत बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने की क्षमता है। यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

With the outer Space Treaty of 1967 in United Nation, all countries agreed to limit the use of outer space to peaceful civilian purposes. However, in the changing technological environment it can play role in strengthening security as in following manner:-

1) Traditional Security.

(i) Border Management

By remote monitoring of border and facilitating communication and control.

Eg:- Comprehensive Integrated Border Management systems.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iii) Security of defense establishment

It can be helpful to prevent attacks like Pathankot, Sunjuwan by remote sensing.

(iii) GPS (Navic IRNSS system)

Builds domestic GPS capability and can be used in case of US denies services like Kargil conflict.

(iv) Maritime Security

Coast Guard communication, identification of threats etc.

(2) Non traditional domain

(i) Cyber-security

Provides an alternative method of communication in case of attack of land based communication networks.

(ii) Monitoring of enemy territory

For Eg:- Intellite technology was used to understand targets during surgical strikes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iii) offensive capabilites

By building space related weapons to destroy enemy satellite in case of war.

Hence, we need to develop a dedicated ~~defense~~ space command in army and a National Space Security Agency to identify the risks and make future strategy.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1072)

Name of Candidate	SHIVANSH ANASTHI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGI	Registration Number	110468
Center	HOME	Date	18/09/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1st Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Bel

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1. Explain why it is important to urgently address the problem of poor land records and infirmity of land titles in India. Also discuss how this problem can be addressed. **(150 Words) 10**

व्याख्या कीजिए कि भारत में ख़राब भू-अभिलेखों एवं भूमि अधिकारों के सुदृढ़ नहीं होने की समस्या का तत्काल समाधान करना क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इस समस्या का समाधान किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है।

The problem of poor land records leads to artificial scarcity of lands, generation of black money etc. It need to addressed urgently as:-

1) Urban areas:-

↳ lead to Benami Transaction.

↳ low tax collection on account of archaic land prices.

↳ artificial scarcity of land for affordable housing.

↳ urban sprawl and diversion of rural land for urban use.

2) Rural areas :-

↳ lack of benefits for landless tenants.

↳ fear of land acquisition has led to fallow lands post rural-urban migration.

3) Infrastructure development like roads,

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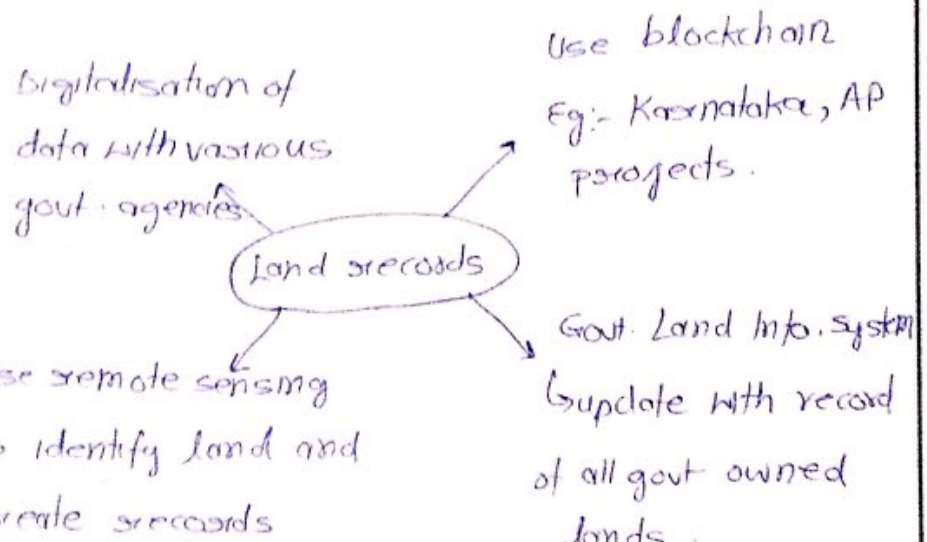
industry suffers due to poor land records.

4) excessive litigation in courts over issues of land.

5) Cost and time overruns in PPP projects due to delay in land acquisition.

Following steps can be taken as way forward:-



Thus, following steps can help solve the problem of land.

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2. What are the special features of the infrastructure sector that make its financing a challenge? What measures have been taken to facilitate adequate amount of finance to this sector?

(150 Words) 10

अवसंरचना क्षेत्रक के वे विशेष लक्षण क्या हैं जो इसके वित्तीयन को चुनौतीपूर्ण बना देते हैं? इस क्षेत्रक में वित्त की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कौन-से उपाय किए गए हैं।

According to Budget 2018, 50 lakh crore are needed in infrastructure sector in next 4 years. However, funding remains an issue as :-

1) Long gestation period of project lead to escalated risks.

2) Cost & time overruns ~~to~~ due to land, forest clearances.

3) Highly capital intensive with profits after long period.

4) NPA in banking sector has led to scarcity of credit for the sector.

5) EPC and BOT model transferred disproportionate risk to concessionaire.

6) Cyclical nature of economy (boom & bust

cycle) create high risks.

Govt has taken following steps to improve financing:-

1) National Infrastructure Investment Fund (NIIF) is setup to attract fund from foreign sovereign wealth fund.

2) Infrastructure Investment Trusts to mobilise smaller savings for sector.

3) Amendment to Central Road Fund Act to use cess in inland waterway.

4) Toll operate Transfer to monetise current assets of road ministry.

5) leverage current unused land by railway, and airports.

6) HAM (PPP model) & NPA resolution.

Thus, ~~follow~~ these steps are expected to show results in future.

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3. Despite favourable circumstances, India's electronics manufacturing has been unable to respond to the rising demand. Discuss. What steps can be taken to address this situation? **(150 Words) 10**

अनुकूल परिस्थितियों के बावजूद, भारत का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण बढ़ती मांग के प्रति अनुक्रिया करने में असमर्थ रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस परिस्थिति को संबोधित करने के लिए कौन-से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Indian current account deficit has risen to 1.9% of GDP in 2017-18 in part due to rising electronic import from China.

Domestic sector faces following challenges:-

1) Inverted duty structure (component cost more than final product)

2) Lack of investment in R&D.

3) Competition and dumping from China & South Korea.

4) High logistics cost reduces competitiveness.

5) Lack of availability of raw materials like lithium, rare earth metals etc.

Following steps can be taken:-

Don't write anything in this margin

1) Anti-dumping duty on chinese ~~ex~~ imports.

2) Promote MSMEs in sector through govt. procurement.

3) Encourage FDI in sector via tax holidays

Eg:- Samsung plant in Noida.

4) Skilled labor force via PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana.

5) NITI Aayog action agenda talk about creating coastal employment zone with easier regulation to encourage exports as:-

Market of electronics → Domestic $65 bn
→ Internation $ 2 trillion.

Hence, ~~tal~~ these steps along with other incentives like MEIS scheme will help to increase domestic production.

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4. Despite registering a high growth rate in the post-reform era, India continues to witness a high incidence of poverty. Explain this paradox and suggest ways to resolve it. **(150 Words) 10**

आर्थिक सुधारों के बाद की अवधि में उच्च संवृद्धि दर दर्ज करने के बावजूद, भारत लगातार निर्धनता की अति व्यापकता का साक्षी रहा है। इस विरोधाभास की व्याख्या कीजिए और इसका समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

Despite registering a growth rate of over 7.5% in post-reform period, 20% - 30% of population is still under poverty according to various estimates. The reasons are following :-

1) Sectoral mismatch :- Agriculture accounting for 17% of GDP has 56% workforce.

∴ Growth has been capital intensive service sector based.

2) Regional mismatch :- Low growth in eastern and north-eastern states, rural areas etc.

3) Human capital :- poor learning outcomes as shown in ASER report and high malnutrition (39% NFHS IV)

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4) Penetration by MNCs post LPG reform led to informalization of workforce (86% in informal sector)

Thus following steps can be taken:-

1) Develop capabilities:-

Acc. to Amartya Sen India need to focus on primary education and healthcare.

2) Labour intensive industries:-

Eg:- Textile, Tourism, Gems & Jewellery.

3) Balanced regional growth:-

Eg:- Aspirational districts program.

4) Agriculture and rural development.

Acc to steps suggested by Swaminathan Commission (2007)

5) Skilled labour force

Thus, we need to eradicate poverty as a constitutional duty under Article 39 & SDG 2.

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5. In light of the argument that India has entered a regime of "permanent surpluses", discuss whether the time has come to remove agricultural commodities completely from Essential Commodities Act. **(150 Words) 10**
इस तर्क के आलोक में कि भारत "स्थायी अधिशेषों" के युग में प्रवेश कर गया है, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या कृषि जिंसों को आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम से पूर्णतया हटा देने का समय आ गया है।

India has entered a regime of permanent surpluses as can be gauged from following:-

1) Large amount of buffer stock of wheat & rice with FCI.

2) Low inflation (<4% CPI) for 2-3 years.

3) Decline in prices of commodity like milk, onion etc.

4) Green revolution (extension of irrigation - 48% of NSA has reduced dependence on monsoon for food security).

5) Record food production of 275 million tonnes in 2017-18.

Thus, the Essential Commodities Act which mandates that any hoarding of grains above limit will be penalised need to be removed as:-

1) It will help contract farming and value addition.

2) ~~Reduce~~ Eliminate illegal hoarding and blackmarketing.

3) Encourage private investment in warehousing, cold chain etc.

4) It will reduce cost of FCI to hoard grains for emergency while creating storage spaces.

5) Reduction in post harvest losses.

However, total removal will be extreme step as :-

1) Scarcity of food grains during poor monsoon (El-Nino years)

2) compulsory under NFSA 2013 to provide to PDS.

Hence, a partial removal for contract farming as envisaged in contract farming act is way forward

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. The 1988 National Forest Policy (NFP) was visionary in its scope and ambition. However, there is a need for a new forest policy in the current context. Discuss. **(150 Words) 10**

1988 की राष्ट्रीय वन नीति (NFP) अपने विषय-क्षेत्र और लक्ष्य की दृष्टि से दूरदर्शी थी। हालांकि, वर्तमान संदर्भ में एक नवीन वन नीति की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The forest ministry has come out with draft Forest Policy 2018 as in the 1988 Forest Policy several lacunae have emerged like -

1) Definition of forest is not holistic as it doesnot cover urban green, agro forestry etc.

2) Limited role to private sector, however after LPG reforms role of private sector has increased.

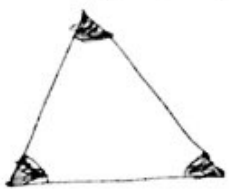
3) Community engagement in forest management was not planned.

4) Did not include steps for climate change mitigation via de afforestation.

5) Lacked a holistic landscape approach towards forest.

Hence, a new policy is a step ahead as:-

Afforestation → Urban greens
→ Private sector
→ CAMPA funds



Economic
(Agro forestry)
↳ Timber
↳ Forest based industries
↳ Eco-tourism.

Environment
↓
Landscape approach
↳ Man-animal conflicts
↳ River rejuvenation
↳ Forest fires

Regulatory :- It also sets up National Community Forest Management Mission to involve community inline with forest Rights Act ~~1994~~ 2007.

Hence, it will help to reach a target of 33% forest cover from present 22%..

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7. How does rapid urbanization increases the vulnerability to major disasters? Explaining with examples, suggest measures to develop disaster-resilient cities. **(150 Words) 10**

द्रुत शहरीकरण प्रमुख आपदाओं के प्रति सुभेद्यता को कैसे बढ़ाता है। उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या करते हुए, आपदा-प्रत्यास्थ शहरों का विकास करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

India is undergoing a rapid unplanned urbanization with 600 million urban population by 2030 from 377 million in 2011. It leads to following vulnerability:-

1) Urban floods due to urban heat island effect. Eg:- Mumbai floods.

2) Water scarcity and drought due to reduction of wetlands, river stream etc. Eg:- Shimla 2018 water scarcity.

3) Coastal cities are prone to Tsunami, cyclones etc. Eg:- Chennai in 2013.

4) Epidemics due to high population density and slums Eg:- Nipah, swine flu etc.

5) Urban fires, stampedes Eg:- elphinstone bridge, Kamla mill fire etc.

5) Earthquakes

Hence, following steps can be taken:-

1) Urban planning & urban governance need to be strengthened as envisaged in 74th amendment

2) District level disaster plans as mandated in NDMA 2005.

3) Building retrofication for seismic events.

4) Coastal mangroves due reduce tsunami, cyclone damage.

5) Rejuvenation of coastal wetlands and storm drainage pathways.

6) Early warning and relief, response plans

7) Disease monitoring & surveillance using ICT. Timely advisories.

Thus, following steps will improve resilience to various disasters.

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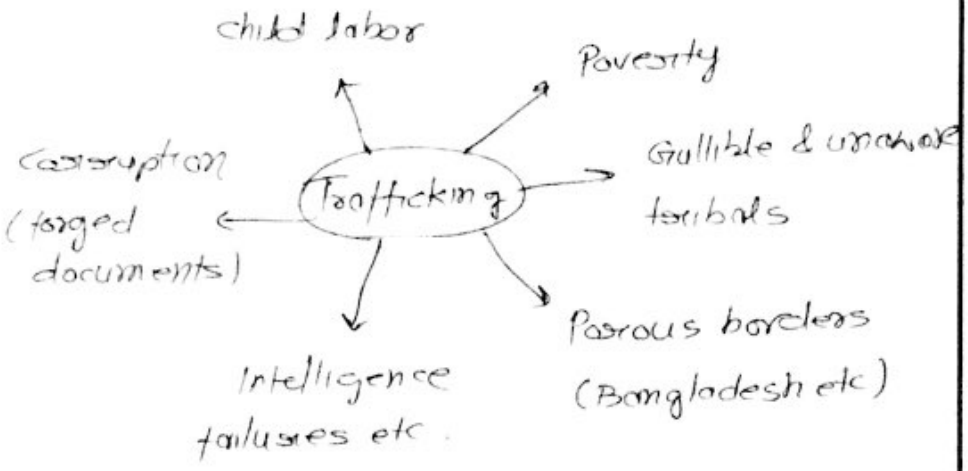
10. Identify the factors that make India vulnerable to drug trafficking? Also discuss the key steps taken to deal with it in our country. **(150 Words) 10**

उन कारकों की पहचान कीजिए जो भारत को ड्रग तस्करी के प्रति सुभेद्य बनाते हैं? साथ ही, हमारे देश में इससे निपटने के लिए उठाए गए प्रमुख कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए।

India is both a source and destination of trafficking. Following factors make India vulnerable.



Thus, following steps are taken to deal with it:-

1) Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act.

2) Sec 370 of IPC outlaws trafficking.

3) Trafficking Bill is pending in parliament which follows a holistic protection, rescue,

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rehabilitation approach.

4) Rehabilitation of trafficking victims under protection homes.

5) Improvement of border security.

6) Collaboration at international lev. UN convention on trafficking.

As 3rd biggest organized crime after weapon and drugs more steps are required to curb it.

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11. How do higher global crude oil prices affect the Indian economy? What steps can be taken to gradually insulate India from global oil price volatility in the long term?

(250 Words) 15

कच्चे तेल की उच्च वैश्विक कीमतें भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को कैसे प्रभावित करती हैं? दीर्घावधि में भारत को वैश्विक तेल की अस्थिर कीमतों से सुरक्षित करने के लिए उत्तरोत्तर कौन-से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Indian economy's dependence on crude oil prices can be gauged from the fact that rising oil prices was a major factor behind 1991 Balance of Payment crisis and 2012 taper tantrum.

Crude oil affect economy in following manner :-

1) Oil accounts for 24-25% in India's primary energy mix. 90% of it is imported.

2) ∴ Rise of oil prices lead to increase in import bill and current account deficit.

3) Rising CAD leads to fall in rupee exchange rate which adversely affects other imports.

4) Rising transport cost may lead to inflation of other good of everyday use.

5) Rise of fuel price → increase in household consumption expenditure → Decrease in savings → Decrease in investment.

6) Industry's competitiveness gets adversely affected due to rise in cost of logistics.

Positives -

1) Increase in remittances from gulf countries.

2) Exports can be benefitted from lowering exchange rate.

Thus, reducing vulnerability to oil price shocks is essential for macro-economic stability going forward.

Following steps can be taken:-

1) Draft Energy Policy of NITI Aayog aims to make India self-reliant in energy through following:-

(i) Strategic oil reserves.

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1) Increase share of renewables in energy mix.

Eg:- National Electric Mobility Mission Plan.
Methanol economy Fund (NITI Aayog)
Gobar-Dhan Yojan (energy from agri-waste)
Waste to Energy Plants in city as suggested by NITI Action Agenda.

2) Lobby with like minded countries to reduce 'Asian premium' charged on oil by OPEC countries.

3) Quick completion of TAPI, IPI gas pipelines (PM Ujja Ganga)

4) Energy efficiency measures like Perform, Achieve, Trade initiative, UJALA.

5) Diversification of sources (shale gas), exploration of sedimentary basin (domestic) & acquiring strategic resources.

Thus variety of measures can make economy resistant to such shocks.

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12. Critically discuss the role of private sector in skill development in India in recent years. In this context, what are the measures required to improve oversight as well as financing in the skill development sector? **(250 Words) 15**

हाल के वर्षों में भारत में कौशल विकास में निजी क्षेत्रक की भूमिका की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, कौशल विकास क्षेत्रक में निरीक्षण और साथ ही वित्तीयन में सुधार के लिए कौन-से उपाय आवश्यक हैं?

Indian employment sector is characterized by disguised unemployment, skill shortages and lack of well paying jobs. As a result unemployment is a 5%-6% according to Employment- Unemployment survey of NSSO.

Private sector has played following role in skill development:-

1) National skill Development Corporation ~~Hat~~ is formed with 51% stake from private sector to undertake skilling.

Issues:- According to Sharda Prasad committee report, the structure of NSDC has created scope for corruption etc. in sectoral skill councils.

2) Sectoral skill council managed by private

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sector have become source of earning profits with lack of focus on outcomes.

3) MUDRA loans are provided to generate self employment and support MSMEs but the average loan is of ₹47,600 and risk of becoming NPAs.

4) Employment Generation :- Private investment is low in medium skill labor intensive manufacturing compared to service sectors despite programs like Make In India, Startup India.

Thus following measures are required to improve oversight & financing:-

1) Oversight.

(1) Create a national skill regulator to monitor all skilling institutions.

(2) Allow CAG to audit private skill centres that take fund from govt.

(3) Merge various sectoral councils to form

4-5 domains that will ease tracking of outcomes.

(4) Limit the intake of new students unless placement target is achieved.

(5) set standards and examination for different skill domains.

(2) Finance

(1) Leverage CSR funds to create apprentice-ship programs.

(2) Provision of stipends, scholarships to students which undergoing skill training.

(3) Development impact bonds and other international funding mechanism like World Bank led STRIVE program.

(4) cluster based MSME development will skilling centres attached to cluster.

Thus, maintaing accountability through regular monitoring and using innovative funding mechanism is way forward.

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13. The e-commerce sector has been booming in India for the last few years. Examine the need for its regulation in light of the recently proposed draft e-commerce policy. Further, identify the challenges that the sector is currently facing.

(250 Words) 15

ई-कॉमर्स क्षेत्रक विगत कुछ वर्षों से भारत में तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। हाल ही में प्रस्तावित ड्राफ्ट ई-कॉमर्स नीति के आलोक में इसके विनियमन की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस क्षेत्रक द्वारा वर्तमान में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियां की पहचान कीजिए।

The e-commerce sector has grown exponentially due to increase internet penetration, entry of new players like Amazon, Alibaba etc. in Indian market.

It needs regulation due to following new developments:-

1) Its nature is different from traditional retail sector as seller donot own or manufactures product. Thus the draft e-commerce policy divides sector into 2 model.

Market model
(No inventory, only platform for sale)
100% FDI is allowed

Inventory model
(Company hold its own inventory with custom products)
74% FDI with Indian ownership.

2) Consumer protection :- As e-commerce industry own a lot of consumer data. Thus policy provides right to privacy in line with draft privacy bill.

3) Taxation :- Due to cross-border nature of companies (MNCs) as well as products a new taxation policy is required. Thus policy provides for destination based taxation with reverse charge mechanism.

4) It also provides for recall of faulty products, penalty for misadvertising etc.

5) Growth of sector :- It aim to develop India as e-commerce hub with aim of being a trillion dollar digital economy till 2022.

The sector face following challenges in the current scenario:-

1) Aggresive pricing by foreign MNCs using their global revenue as leverage.

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2) Most of the India companies are now owned by foreign MNCs like Walmart-Flipkart deal etc.

3) Lack of penetration in rural areas.

4) High logistics cost.

5) Increased compliance cost due to EU's General data protection regime and Right to Privacy judgement in India.

6) cyber attacks, frauds and theft of customer data.

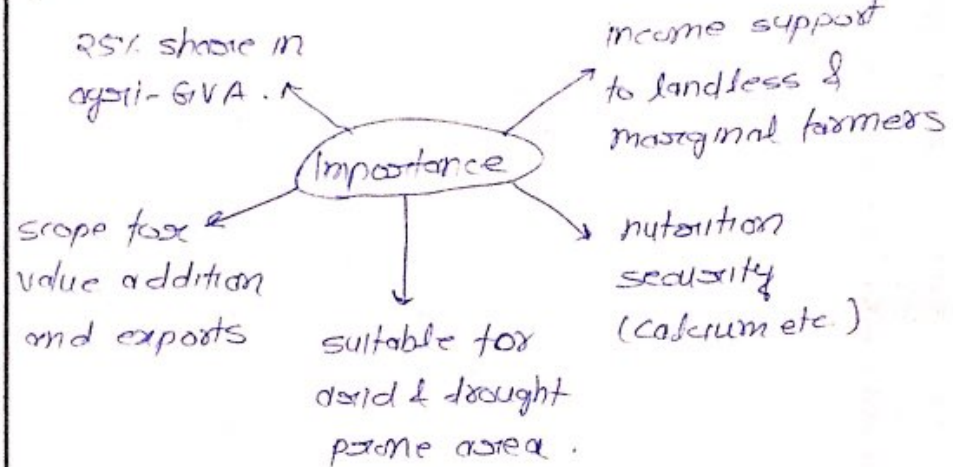
7) Fast changing nature of market and technology like Big data, AI etc.

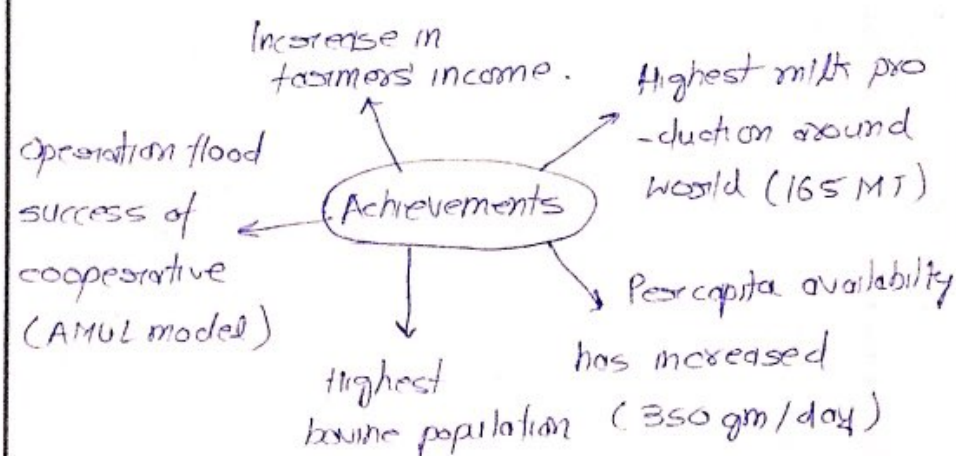
Thus, the draft e-commerce policy is a way forward for better regulation and facilitating expansion of sector.

14. Explaining the importance, highlight the achievements of dairy sector in India. Examine whether over-production is the reason for the problems being faced by the dairy industry. Give some solutions to address the problems. **(250 Words) 15**

भारत में डेयरी क्षेत्र के महत्व की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसकी उपलब्धियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या अति-उत्पादन डेयरी उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं का कारण है। इन समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए कुछ उपाय सुझाइए।

India has largest no. of livestock population and is the highest producer of milk in the world. The dairy sector has following importance :-





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However, as seen in recent years during dairy farmers' protest, fall in price due to over-production has become an issue as:-

1) per capita availability is very high in west and north west region (Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Maharashtra)

2) Lack of sufficient supply chain and marketing infrastructure leads to losses.

3) Phytosanitary measure by EU, China has affected exports.

However, the national average percapita consumption is not very high (350gm/day). Thus following steps can be taken:-

1) Dairy infrastructure and Entrepreneurship development fund
   - ↳ to improve supply chain
   - ↳ value addition (milk powder etc.)
   - ↳ chilling infrastructure.
   - ↳ penetration of cooperatives in under covered villages.

2) Development of milk testing laboratory for certification will help to tackle sanitary measures.

3) SAMPADA Yojana aims to develop mega food parks etc. should develop linkages with dairy villages.

4) Private sector investment in cold chains, refrigerated transport and value addition. (Eg:- World Food India organized to attract investment)

5) Develop dairy infrastructure in eastern and north-eastern region.

6) Supplying milk from surplus to deficit region. (Increase procurement under ICDS and mid day meal)

Thus, following steps will help to create demand for 210 MTonnes supply target of 2022.

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15. There has been a focus on Textile and Apparels industry in India in recent years. Elaborate the potential of this industry and the challenges that lie in achieving it What steps have been taken in this regard? **(250 Words) 15**

हाल के वर्षों में भारत में वस्त्र एवं परिधान उद्योग पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। इस उद्योग की संभावित क्षमता और उसे हासिल करने में निहित चुनौतियों की सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संबंध में कौन-से कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Textile and apparel sector has provide employment to many since 1850s and the sector has following potential:-

1) Low skill, highly labour intensive. Hence, potential for creating jobs.

2) Women find employment in the sector. Here improves gender gap.

3) shift of industries from china due to high costs provide opportunity to capture market.
Eg:- NITI Action Agenda talks about creating Coastal Employment Zones.

4) Export to EU, USA and African market can be increased post FTA.

5) Traditional skill and expertise in the sector.

6) Demand for Indian good like Banarsi Saree (GI products) etc. in western market.

However, industry faces following challenges:-

Due to these challenges, potential is not fully utilized. Thus govt. has taken following steps:-

1) Merchandise Export for India scheme. Incentives to sector increased from 2% to 4%. post mid term foreign trade policy review.

2) Distribution of ~~handlooms~~ powerloom for modernization.

3) Cluster based development of MSMEs and support via credit linked subsidy, credit assura-

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ice scheme.

4) Fixed term employment is introduced to ease labour regulation.

5) FTAs like RCEP etc. is underway to enhance access to market. (India - EU FTA)

6) PM Rojgar Protsahan Yojana to ease labour cost by providing EPFO contribution for new workers.

7) Provision of credit through MUDRA, SHG-bank linkage etc.

8) Duty free scrips for import of raw material required in exports under GST.

9) Setting up of 1st Coastal Economic Zone at Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust to provide for ease in export.

Thus following measures have led to increase in export of apparels in last year according to Economic Survey 2018.

16. How do transportation corridors in biodiversity rich areas impact the wildlife? Examine the current policy framework in this regard. Also, suggest measures to minimise the negative effects while balancing the need for development. **(250 Words) 15**

जैव विविधता से समृद्ध क्षेत्रों में परिवहन गलियारे वन्य-जीवन को कैसे प्रभावित करते हैं? इस संबंध में वर्तमान नीतिगत ढांचे का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, विकास की आवश्यकता को संतुलित करते समय इसके नकारात्मक प्रभाव को न्यूनतम करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Recently, death of Tiger due to accidents in Bandipur Tiger sanctuary of transport corridors was in news. Such, corridors impact biodiversity in following way:-

1) Death of animal while crossing.

2) Segregation of habitat. It lead to change in genetic diversity etc.

3) Edge effects tend to increase where a new community develops along edge of highway.

4) Invasive Alien Species through human interference can cause loss in biodiversity.

5) Source of food, water & shelter for animal may get segregated.

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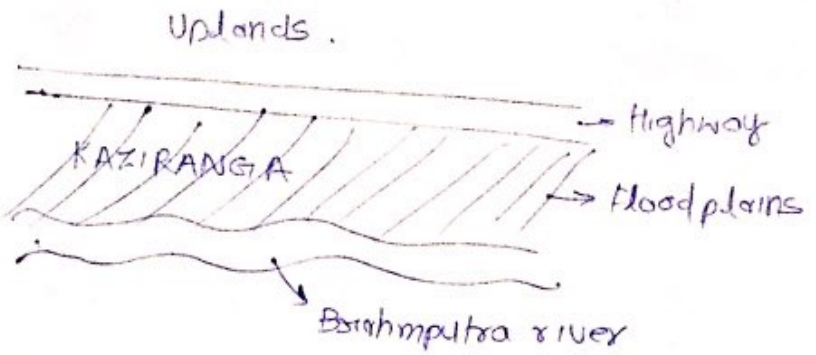
Eg:-



When flood plains get inudated, Rhino run for shelter in upland but get killed in road accidents at highway.

However, current policy framework tries to reduce such disturbance like:-

1) Environment Impact Assesment are done to understand such threats and take decisions.

2) Declaration of protected forest, national parks through which no highways can pass

3) CAMPA fund will be used to create wildlife corridors at fragmented regions.

4) All such projects over forest lands need approval of Ministry of Forest.

However, despite these safeguards their are many corridors which are already developed

d. Thus following steps can be taken:-

1) Creation of overpass/underpass to facilitate movement of wildlife.

Eg:- Highway ministry planning such underpasses at Bandipur.

2) Observing animal movements via remote sensing before planning such corridors.

3) Using forest land only as last resort when no other option is available

4) Monitoring the impact of corridors on biodiversity and taking actions to reduce damage.

5) slowing down the speed of vehicles while passing through reserved area.

Thus, balancing development with environment will help us fulfill our pledge of additional 2.5 - 3 million tonnes carbon sequestration by 2030 in Paris treaty.

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17. The potential of technology to aid farmers in increasing productivity as well reducing susceptibility to climate change remains underutilized. Identify the reasons for the same and suggest measures to improve technological penetration in agriculture.

(250 Words) 15

उत्पादकता में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति सुभेद्यता को कम करने हेतु किसानों की सहायता करने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी की क्षमता का पूर्ण दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। इसके कारणों की पहचान कीजिए और कृषि में प्रौद्योगिकी प्रसार में सुधार हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

According to Economic Survey 2018, climate change can reduce farm income by 20-25% in rainfed areas. However the potential to reduce such damage remains under utilized as :-

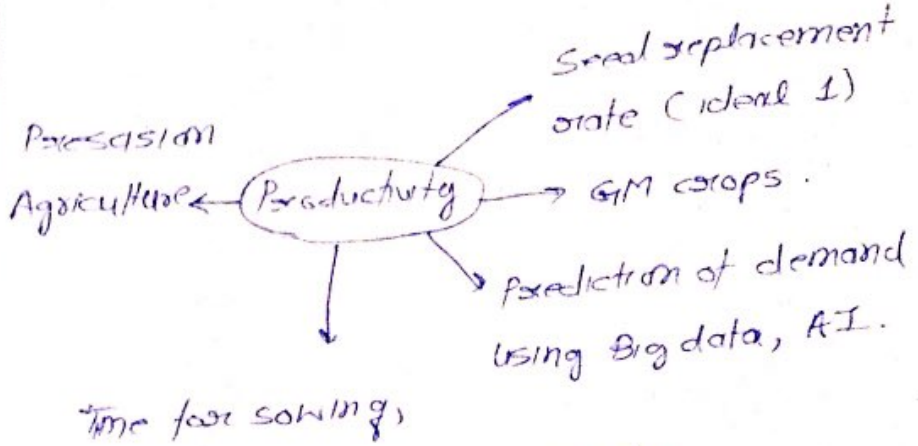
1) Focus on production and agriculture growth.
Ex:- Rise in MSP leads to increase in intensity of inputs like irrigation, fertilizers etc.

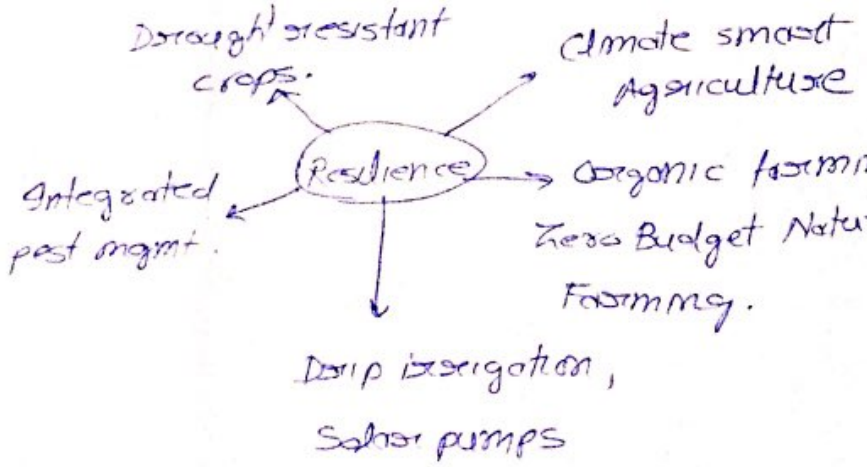
2) Lack of farmers awareness on benefits of new technology and risk of climate change.

3) High cost of new technology limits its use due to lack of credit.

4) 86% of farmers are small and marginal. They lack resources to use new technology.

However technology has immense potential to increase productivity and resilience like:-





Thus, following steps can be taken to make farmers adopt new technology:-

1) Provide subsidy support for new technology.

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Eg:- Solar pump subsidy under KUSUM yojana.

2) Formation of Farmer Producer Organisations
↳ Information diffusion.
↳ credit to buy products like drip, sprinkler irrigation etc.

3) Provide apps for soil mgmt etc. in local languages. Eg:- Microsoft developing app to predict agricultural prices.

4) Encouraging startups to use data like soil health card data to create solutions for agri. insurance etc.

5) Demonstration of new technology.
Eg:- NICRA uses Krishi Vigyan Kendra to demonstrate climate smart agri. methods.

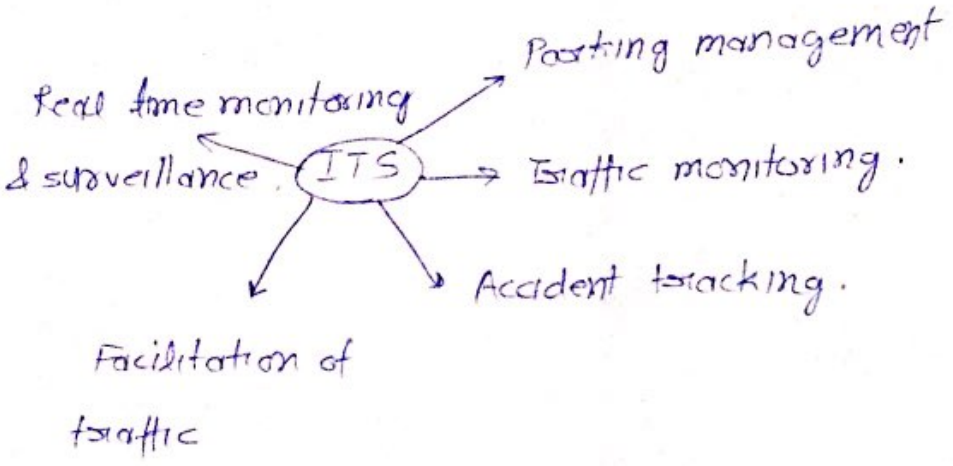
6) Encourage private investment like contract farming which will bring new technology.

Thus measures addressing finance, awareness, accessibility are required to make agriculture climate smart.

18. What is Intelligent Transportation System (ITS)? Explaining the need of ITS in India, identify the challenges in deploying it. **(250 Words) 15**

कुशल परिवहन व्यवस्था (इंटेलिजेंट ट्रांसपोर्टेशन सिस्टम: ITS) क्या है? भारत में ITS की आवश्यकता की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके परिनियोजन में आने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

Intelligent Transport system refers to transport where new technologies of information technology like IoT, AI, Big data etc are used to manage transport.



Thus, it is a way to improve efficiency of traffic. It is needed in India due to following reasons:-

1) High congestion in urban India during rush hours.

2) Lack of parking spaces in market area.

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3) Traffic accident. (Acc to ministry of Road & Highway data, 1 accident happens every 3 minutes).

4) Violation of traffic rules remain unaddressed Hence better management is required.

5) Lack of inter-modal compatibility in mass transport. Eg:- Delhi (No sync between bus and Metro timings).

6) Manpower to manage traffic areas at all intersection is lacking.

7) Air pollution in cities due to slow movement of traffic. Eg:- Delhi winter smog.

NITI Aayog has signed MoU with Geneva based International Road Federation to develop ITS for India. However it will face following challenges:-

1) It will require retrofitting all vehicle fleet to improve monitoring.

2) Lack of sufficient funds to implement program at city scale.

3) Integrated transport is prone to cyber attack and thus require enhanced cyber security.

4) Public literacy about the system is low and manual ground support will be required.

5) Problem of physical space, road quality, old vehicle etc. need to be addressed.

Thus a pilot program at a tier 2 town will be better to gauge the benefits and risks in the system.

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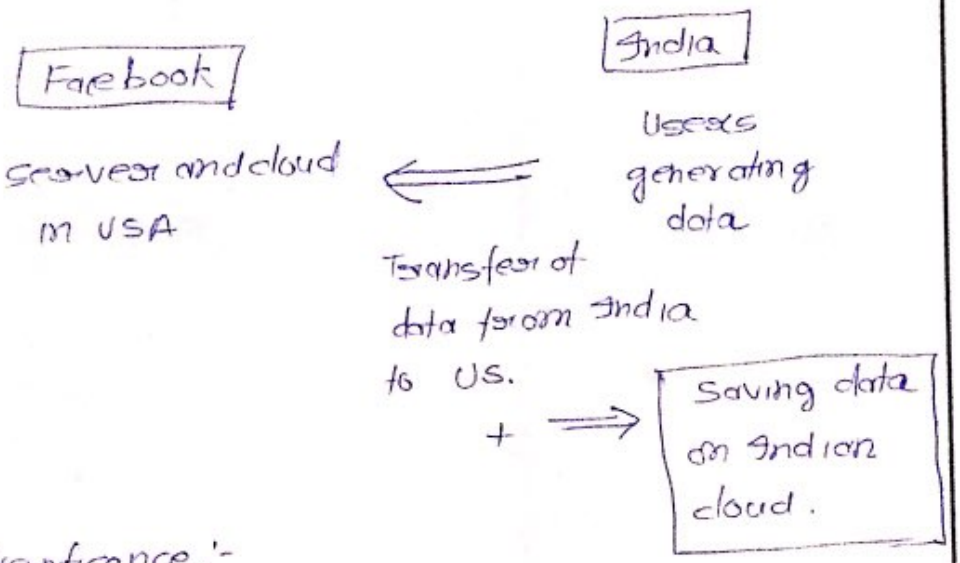
19. Explain the concept and significance of Data Localisation. Also discuss its limitations in strengthening law enforcement efforts in the context of Srikrishna Committee report and the draft Personal Data Protection Bill, 2018.

(250 Words) 15

डेटा लोकलाइजेशन की अवधारणा और महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, श्रीकृष्णा समिति की रिपोर्ट और ड्राफ्ट पर्सनल डेटा प्रोटेक्शन बिल, 2018 के संदर्भ में कानून प्रवर्तन प्रयासों को सुदृढ़ करने में इसकी सीमाओं की चर्चा कीजिए।

Data localisation refers to storage of all personal data created by a business inside the domestic boundaries of the country.

Eg :-



Significance :-

1) Protect the privacy of citizens.

2) Data security from manipulation, transfer to third party can be addressed.

3) Data can be used by local crime enforce-

ment authority to investigate any crime.

4) Hence, it will give the govt and citizen control over their data.

5) At present data needs to be requested from US authorities in case of crime related to US based companies like facebook etc.

However, it has following limitations:-

1) Increasing compliance cost for the companies.

2) Govt. need to provide infrastructure for data storage.

3) Stored data is prone to cyber threat.

4) It will not stop company from keeping a copy of data with itself and using for other purposes.

5) Indian IT companies might have to face similar regulation in other jurisdiction, affecting their business

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Srikrishna report and draft personal data protection bill makes data localisation mandatory for all international companies.

1) It provides data privacy authority to ensure safety and privacy of localised data.

2) Data localisation will not protect citizen's privacy from government.

3) Some people fear that exception are too wide for ground of data disclosure to govt. like → welfare measures
→ national security etc.

4) Industry feel that they may have to face similar law in other jurisdiction.

5) CLOUD Act of US has made data sharing by US companies to other govt. easier.

However, in light of national security data localisation is be good way to ensure autonomy over citizens' data.

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20. What is the link between illegal immigration and national security? In this context, critically discuss the exercise of creating a National Register of Citizens in Assam. **(250 Words) 15**

अवैध आप्रवासन और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के मध्य क्या संबंध है? इस संदर्भ में, असम में नागरिकों के राष्ट्रीय रजिस्टर को तैयार करने की कवायद की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Illegal migration due to conflicts, economic distress etc. in source region are a burden for destination countries as they create following threat to national security:-

1) Threat of violence due to backlash from local population. Eg:- Assam agitation of 1980s.

2) Threat of radical elements in immigrant population indulging in illegal activities.

3) competition for limited resource, lead to political polarization and rise of far right groups in various nation like Hungary, France etc.

4) Terrorist activities from people coming back from ISIS regions. Eg:- lone wolf attacks.

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5) Change in demography of the region and associated ethnic conflicts.

In this context, the NRC exercise in Assam aims to create a list of legal citizens of India living in Assam & identify illegal immigrants that crossed border post 1971.

Benefits:-

1) Fulfilment of commitment under Assam Accord of 1985.

2) Deter further migration in future.

3) Preservation of local culture and right of local people over their resources.

4) Identifying criminal elements if any in illegal immigrant population.

However, it may create further conflicts as:-

1) Process is prone to inclusion & exclusion error.

2) Bangladesh has rejected to accept them so they will become stateless.

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3) Those identified illegal immigrants may be targeted by local population.

4) Migration from Assam to other states will create problem in newer areas.

5) May lead to similar persecution on Indian population in neighbouring country.

6) If they are deported forcefully, it will be in violation of their human rights.

Thus, the process needs to be completed under watch of hon'ble SC and those identified need to be rehabilitated in the local population under long term settlement program.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1153)

Name of Candidate	SHIVANSH AWASTHI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	5810387
Center	HOME	Date	08/09/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका मे खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Highlighting the issues faced in BOT and EPC models of infrastructure investment, explain how HAM can address these. **(150 words) 10**

अवसंरचना निवेश के BOT एवं EPC मॉडल के समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए व्याख्या कीजिए कि HAM इनका किस प्रकार समाधान कर सकता है।

BOT and EPC are public private partnership model for finance and implementation of various ~~pr~~ public projects.

Issues faced by BOT & EPC

1) BOT → Built operate Transfer.

Finance → 100% by concessionaire.

Transferred to government after cost is recovered through revenue of project.

→ Lack of availability of finance due to twin balance sheet problem.

→ Full risk on concessionaire for implementation and finance.

2) EPC → Engineering Procurement Construction.

Finance → 100% by govt.

Concessionaire implement & transfers asset to govt.

→ Lack of funds with government.

→ Lack of accountability of contractor → cost &

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time overruns.

HAM is Hybrid Annuity Model based on hybrid between BOT & EPC

HAM (40% EPC + 60% BOT Annuity)

↳ Govt. pays 40% cost in 5 yearly installments.

↳ 60% of cost is payed after implementation based on pre-decided timelines.

↳ Management by govt.

Hence, it is improvement over BOT & EPC as:-

1) Risks divided between concessionaire and govt.

2) Banks fund more readily as 40% support by govt.

3) Management by govt. reduces risk due to change in commercial viability of product.

Hence, GoI has introduced HAM in highway and sewage treatment plant construction.

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2. The investment rate in India has gradually declined after a historic high in the mid 2000s. Examine the reasons behind this trend. Discuss the steps required to revive investment for a sustained growth. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में निवेश दर, 21वीं सदी के प्रथम दशक के मध्य में एक ऐतिहासिक उछाल के उपरांत निरंतर घटती रही है। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे निहित कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। निरंतर वृद्धि हेतु निवेश को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए आवश्यक कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

According to economic survey 2018, the investment rate has declined from high of 36% in 2006-07 to 28% in 2018 due to following reasons:-

1) Decline in private investment (corporate sector) due to over leveraged balance sheet.

2) High NPA (8.2% of assets) in banking sector.

3) Poor capacity utilization of the previous investment due to decline in demand post global financial crisis.

4) Structural change in real estate sector due to implementation of RERA, demonetisation etc.

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Following steps can be taken to revive investment :-

1) Increase public capital expenditure:-
   (i) Road construction → Bharatmala.
   (ii) Housing → PMAY
   (iii) Others like irrigation, energy etc.

2) Attract FDI to counter fund crunch
   (i) NIIF for infrastructure.
   (ii) Ease of Doing Business to attract MNCs.
   (iii) External commercial borrowing by corporate sector.

3) NPA resolution
   Through Project SASHAKT and IBC.

4) Boost demand
   (i) Public procurement.
   (ii) Tax concessions.
   (iii) Exports.

Hence, holistic approach to improve demand-supply is way forward.

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3. The measurement of the extent of formal sector and formal employment is yet an unsettled matter in our economy. Comment. Also, mention the steps which the government has taken to improve its extent. **(150 words) 10**
औपचारिक क्षेत्रक और औपचारिक रोजगार के विस्तार का मापन हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में अभी भी एक अनसुलझा मामला है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके विस्तार में सुधार हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Formal sector usually refers to sector where employee is provided with some kind of social security like pension, insurance etc.
It is an unsettled matter due to different ways of measuring it :-

1) Factory Act 1948 → It defines formal sector with those employing more than 10 persons.

2) Based on social security net in Employment-Unemployment Surveys (around 86% is informal)

3) Economic Survey 2018
↳ % of non agri sector employment
→ GST net (54% formal)
→ social security (31% formal) (EPFO, ESI etc.)

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Although, definition differ but a major portion of economy is informal (90%).
GoI has taken following steps for formalization

1) GST :- All firms above threshold (20 lakh) have to register.

2) Labour law reforms :-

(i) code on social security :- Universal Account Number for all workers.

(ii) Udyog Aadhar Memorandum.

(iii) Extension of Employee States Insurance scheme to all districts.

3) Digitalization :- It will encourage formalization of economy as a whole.

Hence, with fast implementation of Digital India and JAM trinity, formalization is expected to increase.

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4. Minimum Support Price (MSP) of crops is a short term solution for agricultural distress which creates long term problems. Examine. Suggest measures to overcome the the limitations of the MSP regime.**(150 words) 10**

फसलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) कृषि संकट का एक अल्पकालिक समाधान है जो दीर्घकालीन समस्याएं पैदा करता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। MSP व्यवस्था की कमियों से निजात पाने हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

Minimum Support Price is the floor price at which govt. procures ~~crop~~ crops from farmers if price in market fall below that level.

In budget 2018 GoI has announced to increase MSP of all crops to 1.5 times of their input costs (C2+FL). However it creates several problems:-

Benefits
- Assured price to farmer.
- Assured procurement
- Increasing farmers' income.

Issues
- (C2+FL) cost used to calculate MSP provides low margin to farmers.
- Distorts the cropping patterns
- Actual procurement is for 2-3 crops
- Regional disparity (eastern area doesn't benefit from MSP)

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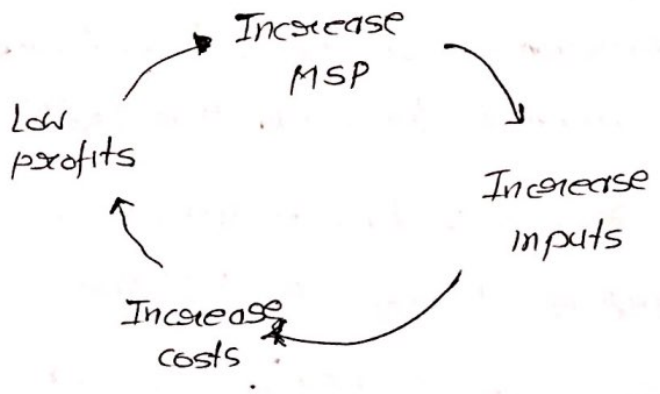
According to report by Shanta Kumar committee the MSP affects less than 10% of farmers.



Hence following alternatives can be taken:-

1) Price Deficiency System :- Govt. pays differential between MSP & market price. Eg:- Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana in MP.

2) Direct income support :- Eg:- Rythu Bandhu scheme in Telangana (₹4,000 per acre)

Hence, alternative which are more sustainable need to ~~be~~ ~~im~~ replace MSP in the long term.

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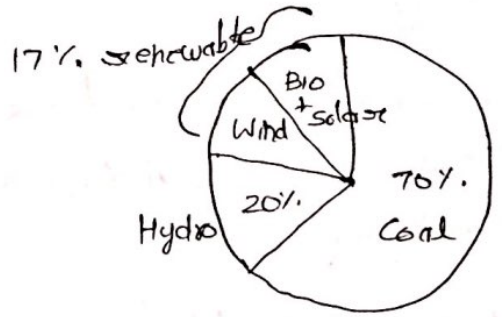
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Enumerating the factors that determine a nation's energy-mix, comment on the need for having a diversified fuel basket for meeting India's future energy demands. **(150 words) 10**

किसी राष्ट्र के ऊर्जा-समिश्र (एनर्जी-मिक्स) को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, भारत की भावी ऊर्जा मांगों को पूरा करने हेतु एक विविधिकृत फ्यूल बास्केट के होने की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Nation's energymix refers to the share of different sources for production and consumption of energy in the country.

India's energy mix.



Hence, India's energy mix is tilted towards coal. Following factors determine energy mix.

1) Availability of raw material (coal, oil etc)
2) Development of technology (nuclear, solar, wind)
3) stage of development (Developed country like Germany have 100% renewable)
4) Cost of production (import of oil is costly so less oil fired power plants in India)

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A diversified energy basket is essential for India's energy future as:-

1) Draft energy policy focuses on economic growth, affordability, low import dependence which require diversification.

2) Environment concerns → INDC in paris treaty to increase renewables to 40% by 2030

3) Health concern → use of fuel wood for cooking causes indoor air pollution.

4) Accessibility → Non-renewable sources will be exhausted completely by end of century.

5) New technology like EVs, solar panels etc will reduce cost of non-renewable.

Hence, we need to increase share of renewables via increase in solar, biofuel, nuclear, wind etc. as way forward.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Air quality in Indian households, especially in rural areas, is lethal due to a number of factors. In this context, highlighting the challenges faced in improving indoor air quality, enumerate the measures that can be taken to address them. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय घरों में, विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, वायु की गुणवत्ता कई कारकों से प्राणघातक है। इस संदर्भ में, घरों के भीतर वायु की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए उनसे निपटने हेतु अपनाये जा सकने वाले उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

According to Census 2011, 56% of households still depend on fuel wood for cooking. It lead to following problems:-

- poor women & child health
- time consumption in fuel wood collection.

Hence, GoI launched Ujjwalla Yojana with aim to cover 4 crore household with LPG connection in next 3yrs.

Results:-

1) According to Economic Survey 2018, LPG connection increased to 74% household.

2) Average refill – 4 per year.

Yet, it faceds following challenges:-

1) Low no. of refills compared to national average of 6.7.

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2) Lack of distribution network in rural areas.

3) High cost of cylinders.

4) Behavioural issues → taste of firewood based food is better.

Thus following steps can be taken to improve adoption :-

1) Increase price support to BPL household identified via SECC.

2) Alternate to LPGs (solar based electric cookers)

3) Incentives to dealers in rural areas like tax concession etc.

4) Initiatives like LPG panchayat for awareness generation.

Hence, due to its multifold benefits the LPG use needs to be promoted.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Highlight the characteristics and applications of Cyber Physical systems. Also, enumerate the various objectives of the Cyber Physical Systems programme recently launched by the government. **(150 words) 10**

साइबर भौतिक प्रणालियों (साइबर फिजिकल सिस्टम) की विशेषताओं और अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा आरंभ किए गए साइबर भौतिक प्रणाली कार्यक्रम के विभिन्न उद्देश्यों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

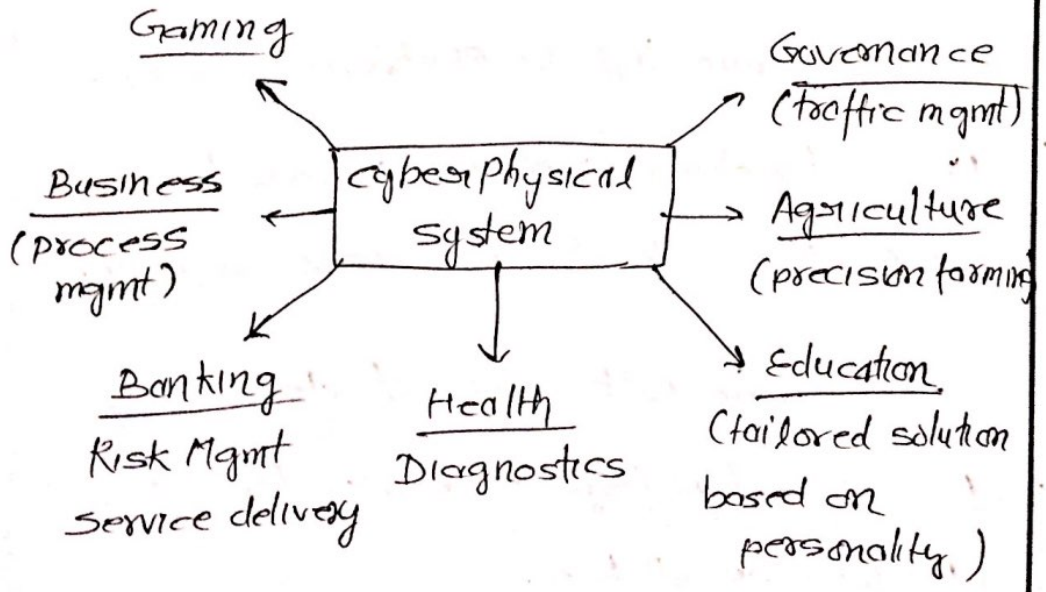
Cyber Physical Systems refer to any system that use computational powers to perform a task like AI, IoT, Bigdata, Robotics, Blockchain etc.

characteristics

1) Include both hardware and software.

2) characterized by high storage, computation capacity compared to traditional computers

Applications :-



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As announced in Budget 2018 GoI has launched Cyber Physical System program with following objectives:-

1) Performing world class R&D related to emerging technologies.

2) Develop certain institute of excellence for research in these area.

3) Capacity building and manpower creation for experts in these areas.

4) Developing smart solutions to various governance problem using these systems.

5) Establishing India as a hardware manufacturing hub in Electronics sector.

6) Understanding various risks like cyber attacks etc through these system.

It is inline with policy of developing India as a knowledge economy for 4th industrial revolution.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. India needs to collaborate and participate in international scientific projects in order to place itself as a major player in cutting edge research. Discuss in the light of ongoing global mega science projects. **(150 words) 10**

कटिंग एज रिसर्च में स्वयं को एक प्रमुख प्रतिभागी के रूप में स्थापित करने हेतु भारत को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वैज्ञानिक परियोजनाओं (इंटरनेशनल साइंटिफिक प्रोजेक्ट्स) में सहयोग करने और भाग लेने की आवश्यकता है। वर्तमान में वैश्विक स्तर पर जारी मेगा साइंस प्रोजेक्ट्स के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

International collaboration are important factor in cultivating a world class research environment and participation in major scientific projects.

India has collaborated in following mega science projects:-

1) LIGO experiment for detection of gravitational waves.

2) A neutrino observatory is planned in the forest of Theni.

3) India has research lab in Arctic & Antarctic with collaboration on various research.

4) A gene bank in Ladakh.

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However, India needs to step up its participation as it has following benefits:-

1) Understanding of the evolving applications of new technology. Eg:- Dark matter for space mission & energy projects.

2) Participation and honing of domestic human resource through experience.

3) Soft power as leading innovator.

4) Commercial benefits of new technology can be harnessed.

5) Stakeholder in treaties regarding use of new technologies for strategic purpose. Eg:- Lethal Autonomous Weapon System.

Hence, we need to step up collaboration in science project at regional & global level to reap multiple benefits.

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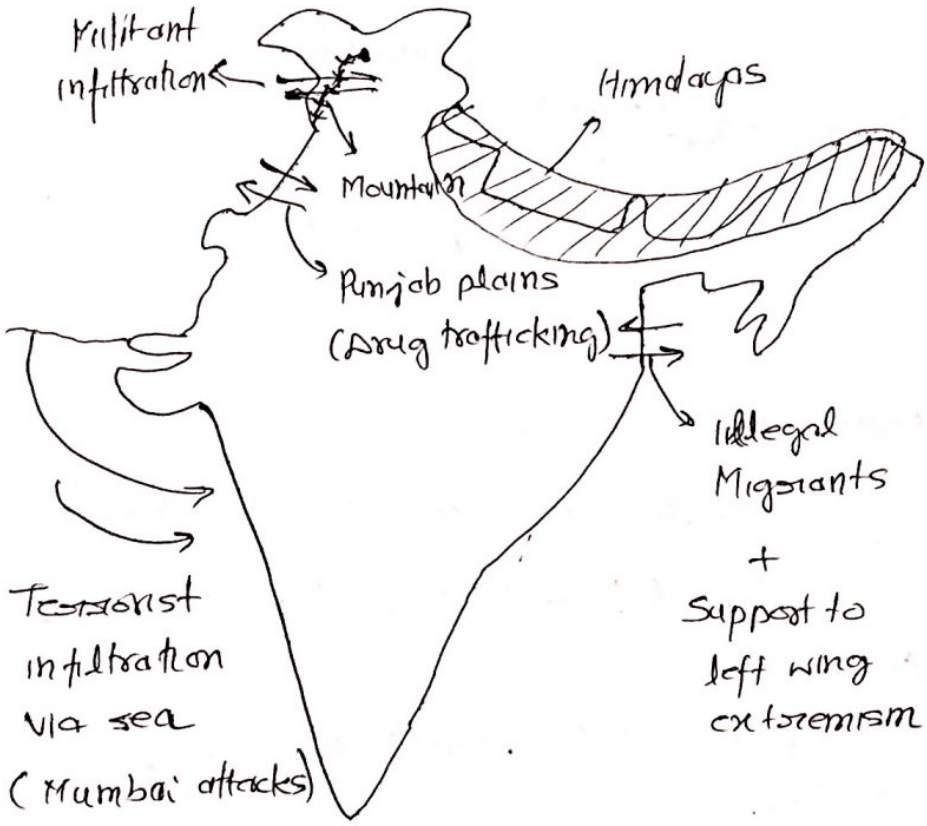
10. In what ways does the physiography of India pose a challenge to its counter-terrorism efforts? What can be done to deal with these challenges? **(150 words) 10**

भारत की भूआकृति किस प्रकार इसके आतंकवाद विरोधी प्रयासों के समक्ष एक चुनौती प्रस्तुत करती है? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

Indian physiography plays a pivotal role in risk emnating from its border as seen in infiltration in Kashmir or drug- and human trafficking via Bangladesh.



Thus, due to presence of mountains, desert, marsh, sea and rivers across boundary

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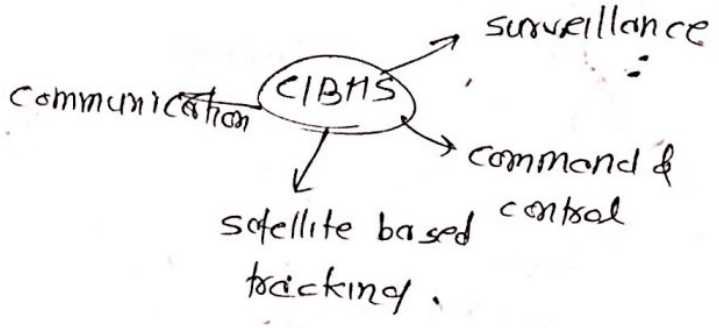
several risk are present.

Following steps can be taken to deal with the challenge :-

1) Border Security → Madhukar Gupta committee has recommended use of Comprehensive Integrated Border Mgmt. Systems (CIBMS)



2) Remote Sensing.

Use of Resourcesat to monitor borders.

3) Laser based boundaries at river crossings.

4) Intelligence collaboration to track terror activities.

Hence, a holistics approach of using technology & manpower is way forward.

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11. Enhancing private infrastructure spending and revival of stalled projects is critical to the success of Bharatmala Pariyojana. Discuss. Also enumerate measures taken by the government to revive stalled projects on National Highways. **(250 words) 15**

निजी अवसंरचना व्यय में वृद्धि एवं अवरुद्ध परियोजनाओं का पुनरुद्धार भारतमाला परियोजना की सफलता हेतु महत्वपूर्ण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों से संबद्ध अवरुद्ध परियोजनाओं के पुनरुद्धार के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Development of road infrastructure is critical to ensure sustainable growth, industrialization and mobility of freight and passengers. Road transport account for 65% of freight and 85% of passenger movement share in surface transport of India.

Bharatmala Pariyojana → Development of 34,000 km of national highways in first phase.

However, the sector is suffering from decrease in private investment due to following reasons:-

1) BOT / EPC model → risk transfer to concessionaire.

2) Cost and time overruns due to:-
   - ↳ land acquisition delays
   - ↳ litigation due to differences between contractor and government.

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3) Change in commercial value of projects due to parallel developments.

4) Rising NPA in banking sector have reduced access to credit.

However, according to industry estimates an investment of US $ 6 trillion is required in infrastructure sector between 2016-2030. Thus enhancing private spending and revival of stalled projects is essential.

GoI has taken following steps in this direction :-

1) Funding

a) HAM model :- combination of EPC (40%) + BOT Annuity (60%) that distributes risk and finance between contractor and GoI.

b) National Infrastructure Investment Fund : As an Alternative Investment fund to leverage funds from foreign market.
Eg :- Abu Dhabi Sovereign fund.

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c) Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs) have been announced in Budget 2018.

d) Recapitalisation of public sector banks to solve NPA crisis.

2) Stalled Projects

a) A high level task force at ministerial level is formed to clear stalled projects.

b) Provision of extra funds for cost and time overruns.

c) Segments of projects are awarded to different contractors to finish projects.

Hence, with these steps a great proportion of projects have been revived and it will help in reducing logistics cost to 10% of GDP by 2022.

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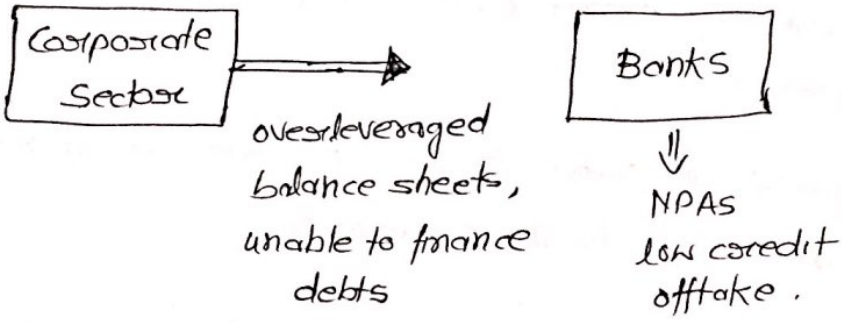
12. In the light of increasing NPAs and frauds, the twin balance sheet problem has grown immensely. Comment on the issue and analyse the potential of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code to be a game changer for Indian economy's health and long-term growth. **(250 words) 15**

NPAs एवं धोखाधड़ी की बढ़ती घटनाओं के चलते, दोहरे तुलन पत्र (ट्विन बैलेंस शीट) की समस्या में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हुई है। इस मुद्दे पर टिप्पणी कीजिए तथा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की दशा और दीर्घकालिक संवृद्धि के लिए दिवाला एवं दिवालियापन संहिता में एक गेम चेंजर होने की क्षमता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The twin balance sheet problem refers to the problem of overleveraged corporate balance sheet on one hand and high NPAs in the banking sector on the other.



According to Economic Survey 2018 the Gross Fixed Capital formation has reduced 8% from high of 36% to 28% of GDP due to high NPAs.

RBI financial stability report ⟹ NPAs expected to increase from 11.6% in March 2018 to 12.2% in March 2019.

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Reason for twin balance sheet problem:-

1) Corporates

(i) high investments based on optimistic expectations of growth in economy.

(ii) Global Financial crisis led to decrease in demand.

(iii) Various SC rulings regarding allocation of coal, 2G spectrum result in losses in these sectors.

(iv) Wilful defaulter diverted loans for other purposes.

2) Banks

(i) Political pressure.

(ii) Lack of strict vigilance led to frauds like Rotomac scam, Nirav modi scam etc.

(iii) Lack of effective insolvency mechanism

Hence, the govt. brought IBC code to speed up the insolvency proceedings for NPA

Bank/ corporate ⟹ IBC ⟹ Resolution or liquidation.

IBC: 180 day process extendable to 270 days

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It has potential to be game changer as:-

1) Solution to long lingering exit problem of economy. (Average time for resolving insolvency was 4.7 yrs)

2) Time bound procedure.

3) Independent mechanism without any political interference.

4) Creditors balance sheets will get boost from the proceeds of insolvency.

However, it faces certain hurdles like:-

1) Poor return for creditor in case of large borrowers in intial proceeding (20%).

2) The asset price reduces once it goes into insolvency proceeding.

3) Lack of buyers as lot of prospective bidder related to firm are not allowed to participate in auction.

Hence, Sunil Mehta panel has recommended a stronged approach going forward and PROJECT SASHAKT is launched.

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13. Highlight the importance of MSME sector in India's economy. Also, identifying the challenges, suggest some policy recommendations to ensure their sustenance and competitive growth. **(250 words) 15**

भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में MSME क्षेत्रक के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, चुनौतियों की पहचान करते हुए उन्हें संपोषित करने और उनके प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक वृद्धि को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कुछ नीतिगत अनुशंसाओं का सुझाव दीजिए।

MSME sector refers to firm with investment in equipments less than 50 crore for industry and less than 20 crore for services. It plays following role in Indian economy:

MSME →
- Employment (labour intensive sectors like textile, leather etc.)
- Regional development (MSME clusters in small town & rural areas. Eg. Agro-processing)
- Exports (export intensive industries like Food processing, leather, gems etc.)
- Inclusive growth
  - via micro-enterprise, village industries etc.

However, the industry faces several challenges like:-

1) Access to credit → Poor as they lack collateral and access to formal banking channels.

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2) Labor laws :- Strict labor laws deter their expansion and they ~~are~~ remain small in scale

3) Competitiveness :- Low export competitiveness due to low labor productivity, high cost of logistics, and lack of linkages to global supply chains.

4) Technology :- Most use obsolete machinery and have lack of access to latest technology.

5) Lack of skilled labor

6) Entrepreneurship skills :- Lacking in rural SHG based MSMEs

Due to their contribution in inclusive growth, following steps need to be taken to ensure their growth :-

1) Policy changes :- changing definition of MSME to revenue based so that it doesnt act deterrent to investment in machinery.

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2) Finance :- Using peer to peer lending, NBFCs and priority sector lending to ensure cheap & timely credit.

3) Labor laws :- Quick adoption of code on wages, industrial relation, social security bill to rationalize laws.

4) Technology :- Technology transfer from foreign collaboration. Investment in R&D via industry-academia linkage.

5) Formation of MSME clusters to reduce cost of logistics. Eg :- Coastal Economic Zones.

6) Special Packages and export incentives. Eg :- special package to leather industry.

GoI has taken several steps like capital link subsidy program, World MSME conference and infrastructure status to Logistics to improve MSME condition.

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14. Going forward, the allied sectors will play a critical role in increasing the resilience and improving economic returns in agriculture. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

आगामी समय में, संबद्ध क्षेत्रक कृषि में लचीलापन बढ़ाने एवं आर्थिक प्रतिफल में सुधार लाने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएंगे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Allied sector refers to a host of ~~get~~ primary sector activities other than crop based farming. eg:- Fisheries, Forestry, Livestock etc. It will play a critical role in future as:-

1) With rise of living standards demand of products like egg, milk & fish will rise.

2) Scope of value addition is high.

Role in resilience:-

1) Livestock acts as a bank against crisis like flood, droughts etc.

2) Grazing crops can be sown on barren lands with limited water requirement.

3) Scope of utilizing Exclusive Economic Zone for fisheries to prevent overfishing.

4) Integrated farming system will focus on whole ecosystem in the farm field. eg:- organic manure, apiculture etc.

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Increasing farming income :-

1) Livelihood diversification will reduce pressure on land.

2) Extra income through primary processing, value addition, exports via FPOs, cooperatives.

3) Products like cow dung can be use for creation of bio energy. Eg :- GOBAR Dhan scheme.

4) Livestock products can be used as input in fields reducing input costs. Eg :- Zero Budget natural farming.

According to economic survey 2018 the share of allied sector in agriculture GVA has increased from 30% to 35% showing structural change in this sector :

∴ Govt has taken following steps to support the sector :-

1) Dairy Infrastructure & Development fund to increase reach of cooperatives to more villages.

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2) Bamboo has been removed from classification as tree to encourage bamboo forestry.

3) Blue economy & revolution to develop fishculture, aquaculture & mariculture.

4) GOBAR Dhan scheme to harness livestock waste for energy generation.

Ashok Dalwai committee on doubling farming income has also suggested focus on allied sector to enhance climate resilience and increase farm income.

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15. What do you understand by Seed Replacement Rate? Explaining the concept of breeder, foundation and certified seeds, highlight the major policy initiatives taken in order to address the challenge of quality seed availability to farmers. **(250 words) 15**

बीज प्रतिस्थापन दर (सीड रिप्लेसमेंट रेट) से आप क्या समझते हैं? ब्रीडर, फाउंडेशन और प्रमाणित बीजों की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, किसानों के लिए गुणवत्तापरक बीजों की उपलब्धता की चुनौती का समाधान करने हेतु की गई प्रमुख नीतिगत पहलों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Seed Replacement Rate refers to the ratio of new seeds to the seeds taken from the crops sown on the same field. It reflects the rate of replacement of seed in a farm.

Importance of seed replacement ratio :-

1) Improves productivity and yield.
2) Improves soil health.
3) Increase in farm income.
4) Reduction in diseases due to pest.

A new seed development happens in several phases before it is sold to the farmer as shown in figure below.

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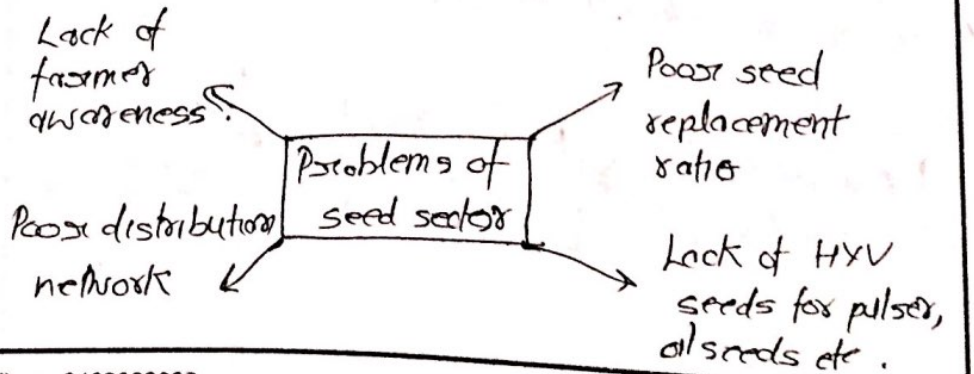
Breeder seeds :- They are first generation seeds developed in the labs of institutes affliated to ICAR.

Foundation seeds :- Second generation seeds developed from sowing the breeder seeds. They are distributed to seed manufacturing companies.

Certified seeds :- Third generation seeds developed by seed manufacturing companies to be sold to farmers.

Hence, the seed plays an important role in determining amount of inputs and final yield of crop. Developing high yielding variety seeds is ~~the~~ important to increase production as crop land is limited.



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GoI has taken following step to improve the seed replacement ratio to 100%..

1) Development of new breeder seeds at Agriculture research universities for pulses, oil seeds, fisheries etc.

2) Seed village program :- Where a village is dedicated to cultivation for production of seeds.

3) Encouraging FPOs
↳ seed production (manufacturing units at village level)
↳ farmer awareness

4) RKVY - Rafaar
It will focus on crop diversification in Green revolution area by distribution of seeds.

Thus improving seeds along with other inputs like fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation will help in improving crop yields and doubling farmers' income.

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16. While overcrowding in public places cannot be wished away in India, what we need are better infrastructure and more effective crowd-control measures. Comment. Also, briefly enumerate NDMA guidelines for crowd management. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि भारत में सार्वजनिक स्थलों पर अत्यधिक भीड़भाड़ को कम नहीं किया जा सकता है, तथापि हमें बेहतर अवसंरचना और अधिक प्रभावी भीड़-नियंत्रण उपायों की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भीड़ प्रबंधन के लिए NDMA के दिशानिर्देशों को संक्षेप में सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

overcrowding in public place leading to stampedes, failure of infrastructure leads to critical injuries and loss of lives as seen in stampede at Elphinstone foot over bridge in Mumbai last year. Overcrowding is inevitable as:-

1) High population density in urban areas with lack of sufficient infrastructure.

2) Mass transport systems like metros, buses are over burdened.

3) Public festivals and processions like Dusshehra, new year celebrations etc.

4) Crowding in closed spaces like cinema halls, public offices etc.

5) other places and ocassions like election rallies, independence day celebrations etc.

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Hence, a better infrastructure and effective crowd control is the solution with following components:-

1) Public transport :- Multimodal solutions and increase frequency in rush hours. Eg:- Metro - Bus can complement each other.

2) Places where public gathering is expected like railway footover bridges etc. need to be engineered for high numbers.

3) Crowd control → Multiple entry and exit points
   - ↳ Loudspeakers for information dissemination.
   - ↳ ~~Limit~~ Diverting crowd through alternate channels. Eg:- one way roads.
   - ↳ pre-planning at various levels before important events.
   - ↳ Identifying and widening choke points

4) Emergency response services like fire brigade, ambulance near gatherings.

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NDMA has provided following guidelines regarding crowd management:-

1) Prevent concentration near choke points

2) Prevent panic situation like rumors, fights etc.

3) Use of tear gas, water cannons in case of violent crowd gatherings.

4) Declaring certain areas as crowd free zones

Hence, with increasing population and rural urban migration the situation may worsen. Thus, two pronged approach of infrastructure provision and crowd management is way forward.

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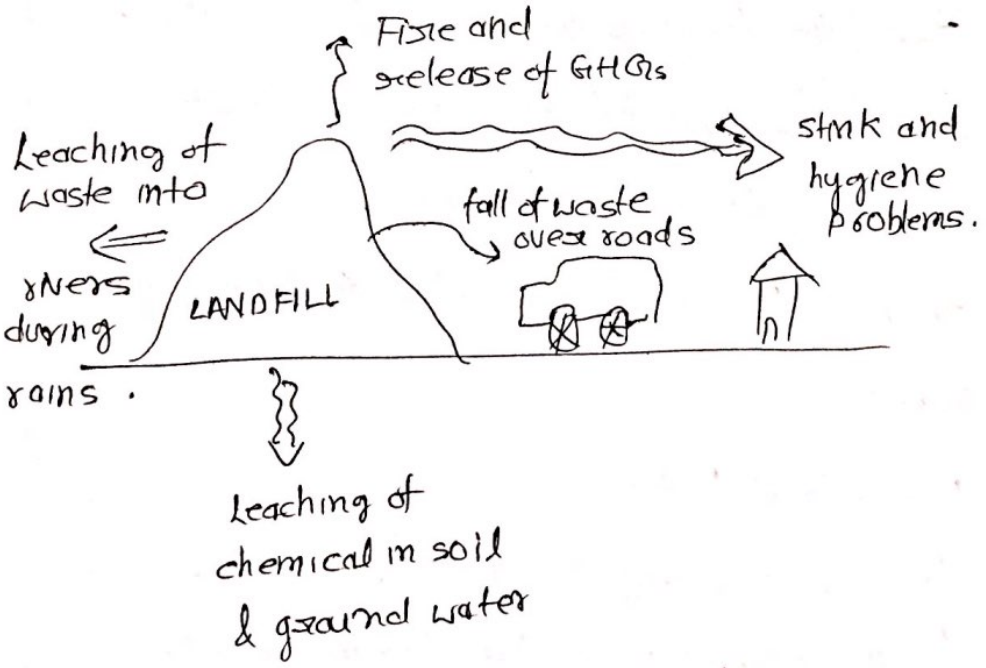
17. Processing and safe disposal of garbage must replace the current model of landfills in order to transform our cities to being 'smart'. Elucidate. In this context, analyse the reasons for failure of waste management policies in India.
(250 words) 15

हमारे शहरों को 'स्मार्ट' बनाने के लिए भूमिभराव (लैंडफिल) के वर्तमान मॉडल को अपशिष्ट के प्रसंस्करण और सुरक्षित निपटान से प्रतिस्थापित किया जाना चाहिए। स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नीतियों की विफलता के कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The problem of solid waste management and dumping of waste is key issue faced by urban centres. The current model of landfills create following problems:-



Currently Indian cities create 62 million tonnes of waste annually will processing capacity of only 17 million ~~year~~ according to NITI Aayog.

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Following problems can be identified in major cities:-

1) Delhi → Ghazipur waste collapse.

2) Bengaluru → pollution of lakes and lake froths.

3) Mumbai → unhygienic conditions in slums of Dharavi due to nearby landfill sites.

Thus, the transformation of our cities to smart wont be complete without efficient waste management.

It has failed till now due to following factors:-

1) Urban local bodies:

↳ poor capacity to collect all wastes.

↳ the capacity of treatment plants is limited

↳ lack of collection of user charges leads to poor funds.

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2) Citizens

↳ Lack of segragation of wastes.

↳ High organic content / wet waste result in poor efficiency of waste to energy plants.

↳ use of single-use plastics.

3) Industry

↳ extended producers' responsibility is not followed.

↳ dumping of industrial waste without recycling.

Hence, proper implementation of Solid Waste-Management Rules and improving finance through municipal bonds is way forward.

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18. What do you understand by TRIPS plus provisions being advocated by developed countries outside the WTO based TRIPS agreement? Do you think India should show some flexibility and incorporate certain TRIPS plus provisions in its IPR regime? **(250 words) 15**

विकसित देशों द्वारा WTO आधारित ट्रिप्स (TRIPS) समझौते से बाहर अनुशंसित किए जा रहे ट्रिप्स-प्लस प्रावधानों से आप क्या समझते हैं? क्या आपके विचार से भारत को कुछ लचीलापन दिखाना चाहिए एवं अपनी IPR व्यवस्था में कुछ ट्रिप्स-प्लस प्रावधानों का समावेश करना चाहिए?

Trade Related Aspect of Intellectual Property Right is framework agreement under WTO that governs IPR laws related to trade between different countries.

TRIPS →
- differentiation between developed and developing countries
- compulsory licensing (for necessary medical issues).
- Dispute resolution (under WTO Dispute Settlement Body)

Hence, TRIPS provides safeguard to IPR along with considerable leeway to developing countries to protect their interests.

Some developed countries like USA have advocated for TRIPS plus which

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has following provision :-

1) A more strict IPR protection regime based on US IPR laws.

2) Dispute settlement through bilateral mechanisms.

3) IPR as part of FTAs and investment agreements.

Accepting TRIPS plus has following pros and cons :-

Pros	Cons
1) Increase in bilateral trade through FTAs.	1) It will lose differentiation avalable for developing countries under WTO.
2) Increase in FDI by MNCs as their IPR are protected.	2) Protection to agri. sector like GM crops IPR will be gone.
3) India can use it as leverage for concession in services and human capital movement.	3) Independent dispute resolution will not be available.

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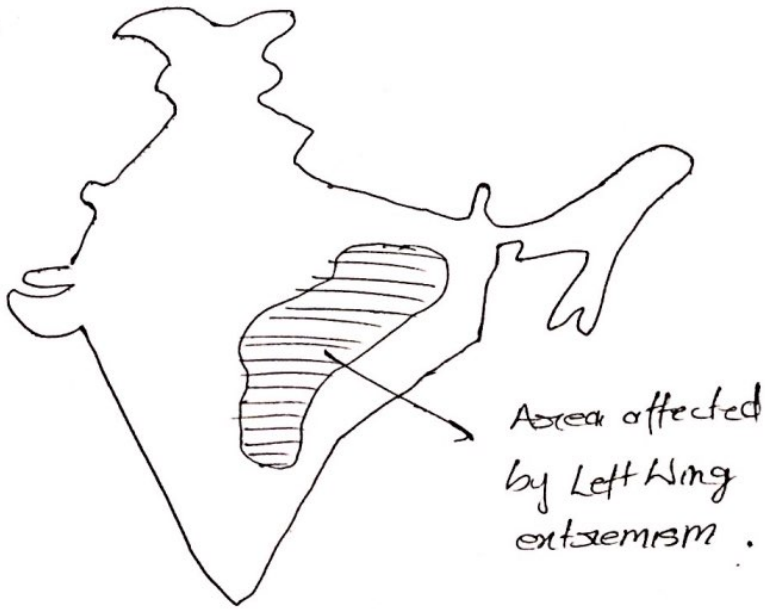
Since, current IPR protection in India are critical for growth of agriculture, pharmaceutical sector, it will be in India's interest to work under WTO based multilateral order.

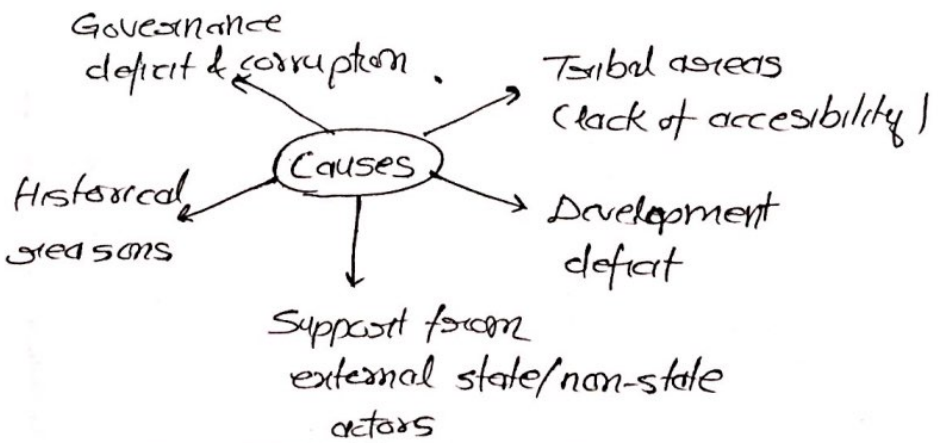
As a concession, amendment in WTO based TRIPS can be considered with wider consensus.

20. The Government has adopted a holistic approach built around simultaneous implementation of a security agenda, developmental activities and promotion of good governance to address the Left Wing Extremism in India. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

सरकार ने भारत में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (लेफ्ट विंग एक्सट्रीमिज़्म) से निपटने के लिए सुरक्षा एजेंडे, विकास संबंधी गतिविधियों और सुशासन के प्रचार-प्रसार के समकालिक कार्यान्वयन के चारों ओर निर्मित एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Left wing extremism has remained a single largest internal security threat in the country and still covers around 95 districts.





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According to the expert group report on left wing extremism (2007), the development paradigm followed since independence has led to alienation of tribal and exacerbated the problem.

Thus, a multipronged approach was adopted by government :-

1) Security

→ Operation Thunderbird was launched to target Naxal refuges.

→ Increase in road connectivity has led to inroads by security forces in most of the areas.

→ Intelligence network to keep track on activities.

→ Identifying and removing links to external actors for arm and money supply.

2) Development

→ Construction of roads increase accesibility.

→ Provision of services like nutrition, Anganwadi, education (Kasturba Gandhi

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Balika Vidyalaya etc.)

→ Recognition of forest rights via Forest Rights Act 2008

Governance

→ PESA Act 1995 provided self-governance to all tribal areas.

→ Authority of gram sabha over minor forest produce, minor mineral license etc.

→ Gram sabha is the authority to decide beneficiary under Forest Rights Act.

→ Tribal Area Development Program.

Hence, while left wing extremism is at its minima in the present situation, it is important to focus on socio-economic development so that it never gets fertile ground for a comeback.